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JOHN C. PAIGE.

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IN NEW AND COMMODIOUS OFFICES.

BY MOSES KING.

TEN years ago the subject of this sketch was well known throughout this country as a skilful adjuster of fire-losses, and as an experienced general agent. Duties incident to the great fire of 1872 brought him to Boston, where he subsequently decided to establish a local insurance-agency, — a business in which he had previously achieved success. Accordingly he secured the local agency of several stanch companies, not, however, relinquishing his general agency business; and to-day by reason of his great ability, varied experience, extreme popularity, and indomitable energy, has placed himself in the foremost rank of the underwriters in the United States.

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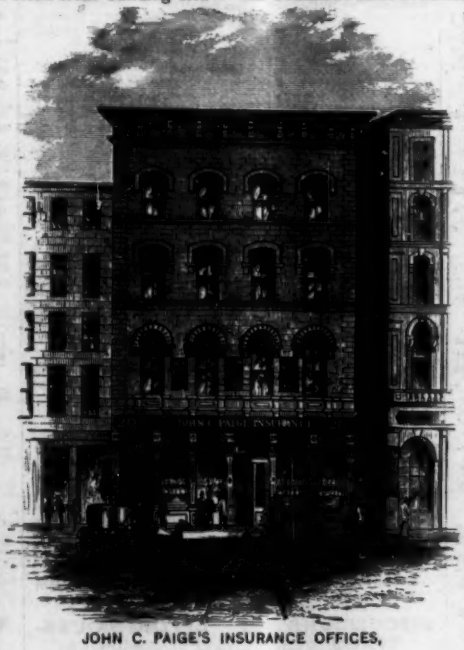

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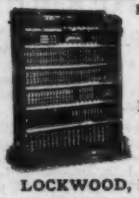

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The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. *CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER, 1880.* *No.* 5.

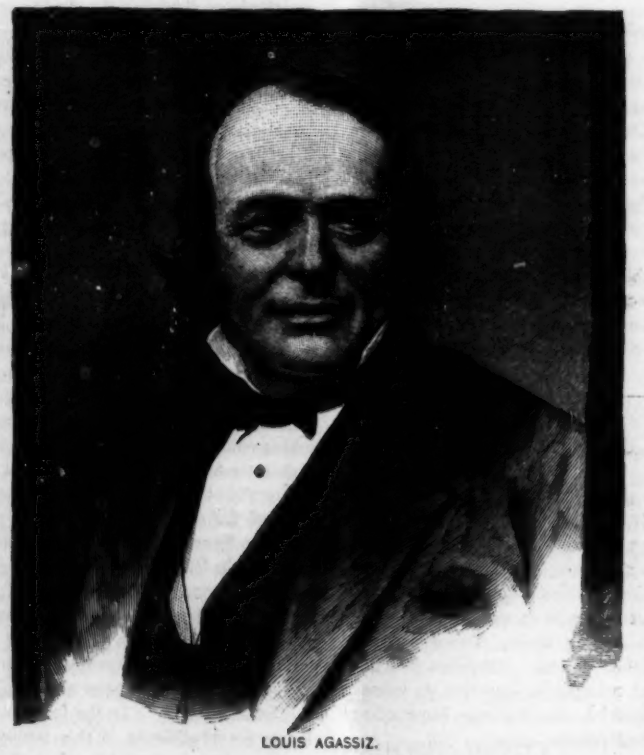
Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

AGASSIZ.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

THE facts of the life of Agassiz are stated in every cyclopædia. The worth of his attainments in science, however great, is a subject on which a new and lay pen should not write. His personal qualities, however magnetic and vivid, cannot be fittingly treated by one who knew him only in the lecture-room. In beginning, therefore, this sketch, I frankly confess I have no new fact, no fresh story, no novel theory of his mental constitution, to add to what has been already written.

A prominent, if not the principal, characteristic of the mind of Agassiz, was the power of observation. He was the prince of observers. By this quality is meant not merely eyesight, but insight; not merely insight, but also the exercise of every faculty to discover the nature of the object under examination. Edwin P. Whipple, to whose "Recollections" once for all I acknowledge my indebtedness, relates that after Agassiz had been some fifteen years in the United States, he asked him what he thought was the best result of his efforts here as a teacher of science. He answered, "I have educated five observers. One of them, to be sure, has turned out to be my deadliest personal enemy; but I still affirm that he is a good observer, and that is the best compliment I could pay him were he my dearest friend." That quality which he developed in others was most fully developed in his own mind. Once questioned as to his opinion regarding an attack made on his scientific position by an accomplished scholar, he replied, "Why, just think of it! he undertakes to fix my place among zoölogists, and he is not himself a zoölogist. And don't you know that he has never been an observer?" It was the lack of the faculty of observation, which in his judgment incapacitated one, not merely from following scientific pursuits, but also from expressing an opinion of value on scientific questions. The importance he attached to this quality, and his method of disciplining it, are well described by a pupil, Samuel H. Scudder, the present assistant librarian of Harvard University. In spite of the necessary omissions, it is still a charming bit of humor.



LOUIS AGASSIZ.

"'Take this *fish*,' said he, 'and look at it: we call it a Hæmulon; by and by I will ask what you have seen.' . . . Half an hour passed, an hour, another hour; the fish began to look loathsome. I turned it over and around; looked it in the face, — ghastly; from behind, beneath, above, sideways, at a three quarters' view, — just as ghastly. I was in despair; at an early hour I concluded that lunch was necessary; so, with infinite relief, the fish was carefully replaced in the jar, and for an hour I was free. . . . Slowly I drew forth that hideous fish, and with a feeling of desperation again looked at it. . . . I pushed my finger down its throat to feel how sharp the teeth were. I began to count the scales in the different rows until I was convinced that that was nonsense. . . . 'You have not looked very carefully; why,' he continued, more earnestly, 'you haven't even seen one of the most conspicuous features of the animal, which is as plainly before your eyes as the fish itself: look again, look again.' . . . I ventured to ask what I should do next. 'Oh! look at your fish;' . . . and so for three long days he placed that fish before my eyes, forbidding me to look at any thing else, or to use any artificial aid. 'Look, look, look,' was his repeated injunction. This was the best entomological lesson I ever had, — a lesson whose influence has extended to the details of every subsequent study; a legacy the professor has left to me, as he left it to many others, of inestimable value, which we could not buy, with which we cannot part."[1] But this faculty of observation was not confined to individual facts. "Facts," he was accustomed to say, "are stupid things until brought into connection with some general law." Every fact as soon as acquired fell in his mind under a principle. His genius was not merely "dees-creep-*teeve*," as he remarked of a book of Dr. Hitchcock: it was also "com-par-a-*teeve*."

Yet Agassiz' power of observation was hardly superior to his power of organization. He planned and began a museum of comparative zoölogy which rivals in its completeness several of the best European institutions. He so interested the legislature of the Commonwealth in his undertaking, that at various times and under diverse conditions it granted him from the public funds more than Harvard College has ever received from the same source. He touched the purses of private citizens, and their treasures were at his command. He established schools of science, he conducted exploring expeditions, he looked after numerous assistants and pupils, he carried on his own work of investigation, he lectured constantly, he wrote much; all with a method and effectiveness which indicate his great organizing power. From the day of his landing in what was to him indeed a new world, in 1846, and more especially from the time of laying the corner-stone of the Museum, he labored for the increase and the arrangement of his vast collections. His design was to group them in a "systematical, synthetical, faunal, embryological, and geological series." His scheme, though compelled to wait decades for its completion, as he knew it probably must wait, manifests in its clearness and method his faculty of organization.

The activity of his mind was made evident in all his work of observing and of organizing. Much of his work was performed when other men were asleep. On one occasion, in early life, he labored for sixteen or eighteen hours a day at his desk, without exercise. "Time!" he exclaimed, "my only trouble is that I have not enough time for my work. For my part, I wish the day would never come to an end." His friend, Professor W. C. Williamson, relates that when Agassiz was in England in 1834 a fine porpoise was caught by the fishermen of Scarborough. He was weary with travel, and had but a few hours to remain in town; but, on the alert for specimens

[1] Originally published in *Every Saturday*; also contained in Appendix of "American Poems."

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for the Neuchatel Museum, he would not suffer the loss of a single one. The creature was purchased; and midnight saw him and Professor Williamson working by the dim light of two tallow candles, dissecting the animal, and shipping off its half-cleaned bones to Neuchatel before he ventured to take the much-needed rest. His mental activity was supported by immense physical strength. Up to his first attack of disease, he seemed to know no fatigue. He embodied the ideal of a scientist of Sainte-Beuve — "the soul of a sage in the body of an athlete." His emotions, moreover, were as warm as his brain was active. He was a brilliant conversationalist, the most genial of companions, and to many a man the dearest of friends. For pretence he felt only scorn, and for pretenders only contempt. With minds ignorant and immature, yet eager for discipline, he entertained the deepest sympathy. In a noble poem written soon after his death, Lowell sings: —

> "He was so human! whether strong or weak,
> Far from his kind he neither sank nor soared,
> But sate an equal guest at every board:
> No beggar ever felt him condescend,
> No prince presume; for still himself he bare
> At manhood's simple level, and where'er
> He met a stranger, there he left a friend."[1]

JEAN LOUIS RODOLPHE AGASSIZ

was born in Motiers, in the canton of Friburg, Switzerland, 28 May, 1807. His early education was received at home and in the public schools; his later at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich. In 1833, after the death of Cuvier, he was appointed professor at Neuchatel, where he remained thirteen years. In 1846 he came to the United States. His purpose was to investigate the natural history and geology of the country, and to lecture before the Lowell Institute. The advantages, scientific and pecuniary, offered, induced him to remain. In 1848 he entered upon the duties of his Cambridge professorship. He wrote constantly, much for the multitude, more for the *savant*. His principal scientific work published in this country, is "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," four volumes of which were issued. He died in Cambridge, 14 December, 1873.

THE STUDY OF ARABIC.

BY PROFESSOR C. H. TOY.

THE small scientific interest felt in this country in the Semitic languages generally, and the absence of practical utility in the study of Arabic in particular, have, up to this time, prevented the latter's receiving from us any special attention. A few men at Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere have cultivated it, but only a few; and there has been no communication or combination among them. There are now, however, signs of improvement in this respect. Provision has been made for teaching Arabic in several colleges in America, its value is coming to be more generally recognized, and we may hope to see solid results from its more serious cultivation.

The change of feeling is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that a knowledge of the language has come to be, in certain cases, of practical use. Our commercial and social relations with that wide area of Western Asia and Northern Africa where it is spoken have become more extensive. Many Americans live or travel in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Missionaries in these regions, especially, are obliged to learn Arabic; and they have not only done good service in translating the Bible and other books, but have succeeded in arousing some interest in the language among their friends at home. Possibly this practical interest will increase as American travel in the East increases. But, however this may be, we must look in other directions for the impulse to a scientifically fruitful study of Arabic.

In a purely literary point of view the language offers many inducements to the student. To the lover of poetry it unlocks a new and rich field of poetical thought and expression, attractive not only by its novelty, but by its genuine excellence. The Arabians have no epic or dramatic poetry, — they have written only lyrics and short descriptive pieces; but into these lyrics they have put all their life. These little poems have the scent of the desert: they are simple and naïve, but also vivid in description, pathetic, tender, passionate, and full of the sentiment of nature. We are not to expect from the warrior-poets who lived before the time of Mohammed much reflectiveness or artistic symmetry; their poetry is the natural outpouring of their feeling, the picture of their wars and hunts, their loves and hates, their enjoyments and their sufferings: in reading it one is transported to the desert, and feels the exhilaration of the wild ride, and the calm of the interminable sandy plain and the over-arching sky. Mohammed had apparently as little love for the poets as Plato: being asked which was the best of them, he answered that "Imra-el-Qais would be the leader of the poets to hell," from which we may infer that the poetry of the time exercised a great influence over the people. In fact, what we now possess of Arabic poetry is, no doubt, the outcome of a long literary training, of the beginning of which we have no knowledge. We may be grateful for the circumstances that have preserved to us this body of desert literature, for it is almost the only purely natural Semitic poetry that has survived, that of the Old Testament (with the exception of the Song of Songs) being mostly ritualistic or didactic; the Arabic is unique, in that it represents and embodies the purest Semitic literary art. Later, when Islam was established in cities which became the nurses of a flourishing written literature (the pre-Islamic poems were handed down orally), the poetry sometimes assumed a more reflective and descriptive form; but to the latest classical times there was always the flavor of the desert, and of the old troubadour-life that the poets led, not only before Mohammed's time, but for centuries afterwards.

In general, the only great many-sided Semitic literature is found among the Arabians, and preserved in the Arabic language. It was the singular fortune of this people, that, having been maturing for centuries in its desert seclusion, it suddenly bloomed out twelve centuries ago into a rich life, which, under the impulse of Christian civilization, produced an extensive historical and scientific literature. Books on grammar, geography, history, astronomy, chemistry, and philosophy, appeared in profusion. Their physical science is, of course, only useful to the student of the history of scientific thought; but their histories are valuable treasuries of facts, not scientifically arranged, always gossipy and fragmentary, but furnishing the materials for a historical reproduction of an important mediæval period.

For the study of general Semitic grammar and lexicography a knowledge of the Arabic is indispensable: it is the Sanskrit, and even more than the Sanskrit, of the Semitic family. This family, standing next to the Indo-European in linguistic development, offers many interesting phenomena and problems peculiar to itself, and has the advantage of its sister-family in that its structure is more transparent; it was, for example, from it that Bopp got the suggestion that the personal endings of the Indo-European verb are the personal pronouns. It is the Arabic that gives most aid in solving the grammatical problems of the Semitic family. In the form in which we now have them, all the languages or dialects of this family have doubtless undergone great changes, from natural growth, and perhaps through the influence of non-Semitic tongues. Hebrew was morphologically decrepit when the earliest books of the Old Testament were written; and the same thing may be said of the Babylonian-Assyrian, the Aramaic or Syriac, the Phœnician, the Arabic, the Sabean, and the Ethiopic. But Arabic has preserved more of the older forms than any of its sister-dialects, and contributes no little to bring order out of the seeming chaos of the existing grammars of Syriac and Hebrew; for example, where many of the apparent anomalies become beautifully regular so soon as we have learned the originals from which they have grown. No one language, certainly not Arabic, will explain all forms; but it furnishes more material for explanation than any other, — more than the Assyrian, whose claim to be called the Semitic "Sanskrit," once strongly urged, has not been established, and more than the Sabean or Himyaritic in Southern Arabia, which has many peculiar forms, but in fulness and elaborateness is far behind the Northern Arabian dialect. If, then, the construction of general Semitic grammar be desirable, the study of Arabic is desirable. Without it we shall have no strictly

[1] Agassiz, 170-76.

scientific study of Hebrew or Syriac or any of the related dialects. The student who wishes to be thorough in any of these will find himself driven to the tongue that furnishes the key to its grammatical mysteries, and will at the same time find his labor lightened by the aid that each language gives to the acquisition of the other.

The richness of the Arabic in forms and vocabulary is one of its attractive features. Its literature is so extensive that its known stock of words (even excluding the modern colloquial vocabularies) is greater than that of all other Semitic languages put together. Its copiousness provides a continual variety of expression which is acceptable to students of literature as well as to etymologists and lexicographers. Where tradition and versions fail to give the meaning of a Hebrew or Aramaic word, it is to the Arabic that we may go with good hope of finding in its immense stores some valuable suggestion. The grammatical and lexicographical material of the language has been collected by native writers with amazing industry, so that the modern student finds ready furnished to his hand almost all that he needs for a scientific presentation of grammar and lexicon. The full working-up of this material will certainly throw light not only on the family to which Arabic belongs, but on general grammar also. All students of language may therefore properly feel interest in the increased attention which this department is receiving in this country, and look forward to the time when it will be represented by a strong working body of well-furnished American scholars. At present this is far from being the case: there is a grievous lack of workers, and it is greatly to be desired that at Harvard and elsewhere a considerable number of vigorous young men should occupy this rich and comparatively uncultivated field.

JOHN SNELLING POPKIN.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

THE name of Dr. Popkin recalls to the mind of every graduate, from the year eighteen hundred and fifteen to the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the remembrance of a man of very marked and often amusing peculiarities of manner and habit, but venerated and beloved for the kindness of his heart, the simple excellence of his character, and the profoundness of his learning. He was of the class of 1792, and was one of those needy scholars who in that day helped their way through college by serving as waiters in commons-hall. Through the whole of the college course he was decidedly the first scholar of his class; so decidedly, it is said, that the second followed him at a more than usually long interval. He was distinguished at that time for proficiency in the language which he spent most of his days in teaching, but was not less eminent in mathematics.

After his graduation he was three years tutor in Greek, and then entered the ministry, and was settled in July, 1799, over the Federal-street Church in Boston, where he was the immediate predecessor of William Ellery Channing. In this position he remained a little more than three years, and then resigned it, apparently in a fit of morbid self-distrust, professing himself unequal to the requirements of the place. He was afterward settled, in 1804, in Newbury, and continued there till October, 1815, when he received and accepted an appointment to a college professorship of Greek. He filled this office till 1826, when, on the resignation of Edward Everett, he was appointed Eliot professor. In 1833 he resigned, and continued to reside in Cambridge till his death, in 1852.

Dr. Popkin had a tall, large, well-formed, erect figure, and a deep, sonorous voice. His whole personal appearance indicated a high degree of health and strength; and, indeed, he lived in uniform health over eighty years. Yet he was constitutionally a hypochondriac. This natural infirmity, which was said to have been aggravated by disappointed affection, together with the self-distrust and indisposition to society which it produced, was the origin of most of his peculiarities. He lived an utter recluse in No. 20, Holworthy. Except in that room and his recitation-room, and the path between them, he was rarely seen. His meals were carried to him there, and eaten in solitude. For exercise he kept the means of sawing wood in one of the apartments connected with his room; and occasionally on a Saturday he would take a horse and chaise, and visit a sister who lived in a neighboring town. In his intercourse with the students there was an amusing conflict between his shyness, which gave the impression that he was very much afraid of them, and his conscientiousness, which constrained him to say and do every thing that duty required. In every duty of rebuke and correction, he was always perfectly faithful. I think that in his recitation-room there was more instruction imparted than was customary at that time. He never suffered the slightest mistake to pass unnoticed. An attempt to cover ignorance of the niceties of construction by a free and elegant translation could not pass muster with him. He would seldom interrupt a scholar whilst reciting, but at the end — rubbing his shin all the while, and looking out of the window, in a soliloquy which they who would profit by it were obliged to listen for very attentively — he would carefully correct every mistake that had been made, and add such philological remarks as his rare critical learning suggested. His great simplicity seemed to expose him to imposition, but they who counted on it invariably found their match. He had generally some quaint and humorous way of meeting them. When an attempt was made to get from him what in former days was called "a miss" (i.e., the omission of a recitation), — "a miss — a miss?" said he: "I know of no word in Greek that means to miss but ἁμαρτάνω, and that means to sin; I guess you can't have one." When an American edition of the Græca Majora was published, Dr. Popkin made some additions to the notes, which were distinguished by a "P." We used to think that we could discern some of the Doctor's quaint humor lurking under the choice Latinity of those notes; but perhaps we only associated with them the inevitable rubbing of the shin, and the dreamy, soliloquizing tones.

My classmates in Dr. Popkin's entry kept a cat, which used sometimes to wander into the Doctor's room. Once, when he had just filled up his wood-closet, a student whose closet adjoined the Doctor's went into it, and began to mew. Soon the good, kind-hearted man was heard exclaiming, "Poor creature, poor creature!" and presently his wood began to come down. I wish I could remember that my classmate helped him pile up his wood again; but, if he did so, it has escaped my recollection. Among his many grotesque habits was that of setting out upon a run when he got within two or three yards of his door-step. One of the class, seeing him returning to his room one day, told a freshman that Dr. Popkin was very much disturbed by a whistle, and that he could make him run by merely whistling. He whistled at the right time; and the experiment succeeded perfectly, to the great wonderment of the simple freshman. But, notwithstanding the great amusement afforded by the good old man's peculiarities, his manifest kindness and simple goodness won for him universal respect and love.

Thus did Dr. Popkin look to me in my college days. Afterward I had an opportunity of seeing him under another aspect. When I was a tutor, being his next neighbor in Holworthy, I thought I would invade his seclusion, and try to conquer an intimacy with him. And I found that no great effort was necessary. He met me very heartily, and seemed glad to have me come and talk with him. I found his conversation exceedingly rich and interesting. It appeared that he knew a great deal besides Greek. He had kept himself informed of what was going on in the world, and, in spite of his stinted intercourse with society, had somehow or other managed to pick up no little knowledge of human nature, and could make shrewd observations on men and things. It seemed to me that if he could only have been as free and genial in promiscuous society as Dr. Kirkland, he might have won an equal reputation as a pithy and pungent talker. It was impossible to be much acquainted with him without becoming aware of his deeply religious character. How far he had been influenced by the liberal movement in theology, that is, to what extent his opinions had been modified by it, I do not know; but certainly he could never have been otherwise than liberal in his feelings. He seemed unwilling to talk about his opinions. Once when I brought to him a theological difficulty with which I was laboring, he merely replied, "Young man, I settled and forgot that matter long ago." During his ministry, one of those persons who think they cannot understand a man till they see him labelled with a sectarian name, tried to find out what he called himself. After putting him off some time, the Doctor said,

"If you must give me a name, you may call me a Popkinsian." Yet when Dr. Kirkland wrote to him at Newbury, "You are the very man we need here for a Greek professor," he replied, "You are mistaken: I am orthodox;" to which Dr. Kirkland rejoined, "We don't care about your orthodoxy: we want you to teach Greek."

After he became a professor, he preached occasionally. I heard him several times. Often his manner was constrained by his constitutional diffidence; but sometimes his inward earnestness broke through that obstruction, he forgot himself, and spoke with freedom, and then his natural advantages of voice and person produced their full effect, and his preaching rose to impressive eloquence.

Upon resigning his professorship he took a house in Cambridge, which was kept by his sister and niece. I visited him once in his retirement, and found him reading Greek. His faculties and energy were unimpaired, as I believe they continued to be to the end. He received me with his old cordiality, and his conversation was as quaint and vigorous as ever.

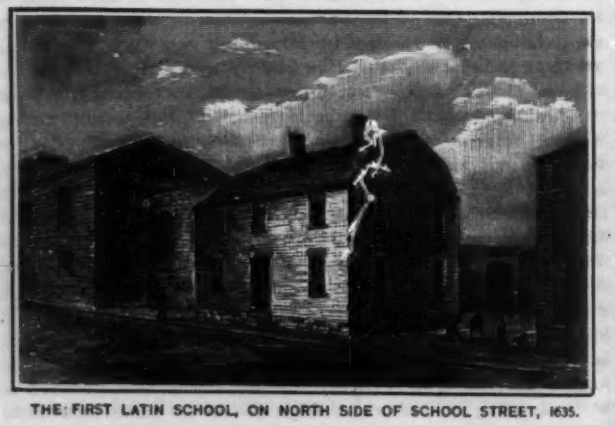
Dr. Popkin was sometimes compared to Scott's Dominie Sampson. The comparison argues a thorough misappreciation of him, and does him great injustice. The few points of resemblance are superficial, merely, and cover but a small portion of his personality. Intellectually, morally, and spiritually, he was a large and noble pattern of a man.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. No. 5.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL. No. 2.

BY REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

THE first building of the South Grammar School in Boston stood in School Street, just behind King's Chapel, and on part of the burying-ground. Of this school there exists only a conjectural representation made from descriptions, which is shown in the engraving on this page. It was two stories high, and probably partly occupied by the schoolmaster and his family. In 1748 this building was moved at the expense of the proprietors of the church, for their own accommodation. Mr. Lovell opposed the removal; but the town agreed to it, in a tumultuous meeting (April 18, 1748), by 205 yeas to 197 nays. In the afternoon of the same day this epigram was sent to Mr. Lovell: —



THE FIRST LATIN SCHOOL, ON NORTH SIDE OF SCHOOL STREET, 1635.

> "A fig for your learning! I tell you the Town,
> To make the *church* larger, must pull the school down.
> Unluckily spoken, replied Master Birch, —
> Then *learning*, I fear, stops the growth of the *church*."

Another building was then erected on the opposite side of the street, on the site of the Parker House. It is described as a low building, with an attic, and with a cupola above; but no trustworthy picture of it is known to be in existence. In 1812 it gave place to a building, well remembered by our older citizens, of three stories, with a granite front. At first this was only partly occupied by the Latin School; but in 1816, under the interest excited by Master Gould's management, it required the second story, and later the whole building. Its appearance is shown by the engraving on page 215.

In 1844 the School was removed to the building on Bedford Street, shared with the English High School. This building has long been too small for the needs of the School, so that many pupils have been instructed outside. It is to be abandoned, probably during the present year, for the new edifice on Dartmouth Street and Warren Avenue, which the city has erected for the joint occupancy of the High and Latin Schools, where for the rest of this century at least, and perhaps much longer, the Latin School may fairly expect to remain.

The exterior of the building is handsome and imposing; but some of the arrangements of the interior might be criticised, and could be improved. The city has meant to provide well for its two chief schools, and in the main has done so. The building is a modern Renaissance style, of brick, with the lines of strength treated architecturally in stone, and intended to be fire-proof. KING'S HANDBOOK OF BOSTON describes it as "the largest structure in America devoted to educational purposes, and the largest in the world used as a free public school." It was begun in 1877, and finished in November, 1880. The Dartmouth-street front, which is to be occupied by the school-board, is not to be completed at present. Without it the building is 339 feet long and 220 feet wide. The structure is three stories high, with a basement, and is designed after the German plan of the hollow square with corridors following its outlines. The walls of the corridors are of brick, making fire-proof sections. Each schoolroom will accommodate about thirty-five pupils. There will be fifty-six rooms, all fronting on the streets. The width of the whole building is simply the width of a room and its corridor, thus insuring the best light and ventilation. At the centre the two parts of the building are connected by a corridor, on one side of which are rooms for the head master, library, teachers, and cabinets of the Latin School, and on the opposite side corresponding rooms of the High School. The staircases are of iron, and to each building there is a tower with a winding staircase, providing an extra means of egress. Each school is furnished with a large exhibition-hall, arranged in amphitheatre form, 62 by 82 feet and 25 feet high, and with an ample drawing-room suitably lighted from above. The interior is finished in pine, grained in imitation of hard wood. The two schools are further connected by a drill-hall and gymnasium, designed for common use. The drill-hall is a grand feature. It is 130 feet long by 60 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and is on the street-level, with entrances from Warren Avenue and Montgomery Street and the court-yards. The floor is of thick plank, calked like a ship's deck, and is laid upon solid concrete. The hall is to accommodate the whole school battalion, and can also be used for mounted drill. With its galleries it could seat 3,000 persons. Like the gymnasium above, of the same size, it is finished in natural materials, and treated so as to get a structural effect of open timber-work, the wood being hard pine, shellacked and varnished; the walls of Philadelphia brick laid in bright red mortar, and trimmed with sandstone.

In 1785, while the old schoolhouse was undergoing repairs, Master Hunt taught for a time in Faneuil Hall. Later the school was kept in an old barn in Cole Lane, now Portland Street (otherwise spoken of as the Mill Pond), because the new building was in progress on the School-street site; then it was moved to Scollay's Building, on Pemberton Hill, and then to the new stone schoolhouse.

The Latin School has done its part to strengthen the argument of those who claim that the influence of classical studies is to inspire a generous patriotism. Many of its scholars were distinguished in the earlier conflicts of the nation, both military and civil.

Some, no doubt led by the principles and example of Master Lovell, adhered to the mother-country, and left names to be inscribed in the annals of American loyalists. Others, influenced probably by the teachings of his son, read more correctly the signs of the times, and took their places among the Sons of Liberty.

The first name upon the Declaration of Independence, in the large, free hand so familiar to us, which was probably learned at the Latin School, is that of a Latin-School boy; and below it are those of four others who received their early instruction from the same source.

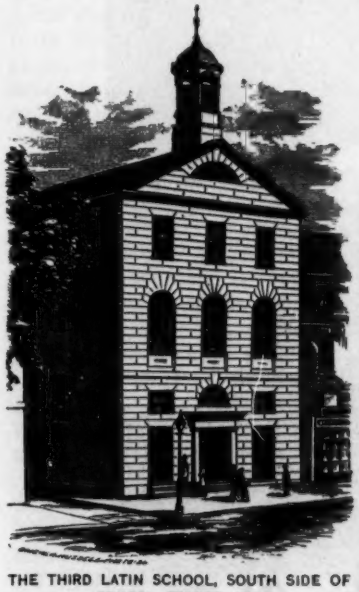
In the later days of the Rebellion the Latin-School boys proved how

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori;"

for two hundred and seventy-six filled posts in the military and naval service, of whom fifty gave up their lives, and all on every field did honor to themselves and the school.

In the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by a Latin-School boy, was one company, whose captain was also a Latin-School boy, which was adopted by the School, bore its name, and was, while in service, the object of its interest and tender care. To this company the boys of the School gave a standard, made in imitation of that of the Roman legions, which, after the war, was returned to the School, and now hangs on the wall of the hall.

In the same hall stands a statue by Richard S. Greenough, a Latin-School boy, which was erected by the graduates of the School to honor those who had honored her, and to commemorate those who had fallen in defending their country. This statue represents the *alma mater* of the School, resting on a shield which bears the names of the dead, and extending a laurel crown to reward those who returned. On marble tablets on either side are the names of all the scholars who served in the national forces without losing their lives. This statue, elegant as a work of art, and invaluable as an inspiration, was dedicated in December, 1870, with an oration by Hon. William M. Evarts, and a poem by William Everett. In the new building it is to stand before the entrance-door, a daily reminder to the pupils of the patriotism and devotion which it is the duty of education to foster, and of educated men to cherish. The schoolroom also contains portraits in oil and in crayon of distinguished alumni.



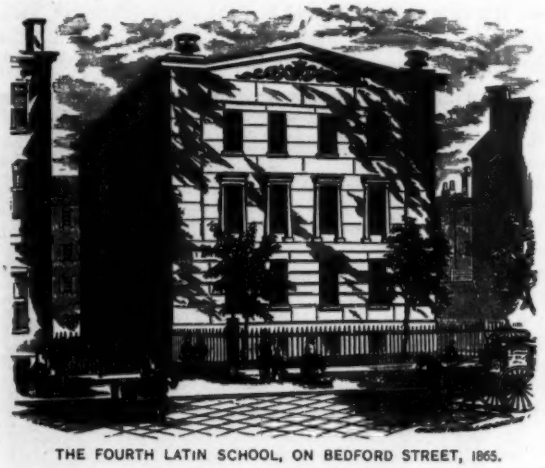
THE THIRD LATIN SCHOOL, SOUTH SIDE OF SCHOOL STREET, 1812.

Since the war, instruction in military drill has been given in this as in other high schools in the city. Opinions will differ about the wisdom of thus introducing the study of arms among the elements of a liberal education; but great attention has been paid to it, with, it is claimed, very satisfactory results, and there is no disposition at present to discontinue it. In the new building the rooms best adapted to their purpose, and finished with the most care and attention to detail, are the large drill-hall and gymnasium for the use of both schools.

The object of the Latin School has always been the preparation of boys for college: accordingly, as the requirements for admission to college have increased, its curriculum has broadened, and the branches studied to-day are much more numerous than those of half a century ago.

As a rule, the citizens of Boston have cherished the Latin School; but occasionally, when the purpose for which it was established has been forgotten, or when doubts have arisen in the community of the utility of classical studies, complaints have been brought against it, and attempts made to change its character, or even to merge it in other schools or abolish it entirely. But it has pursued the tenor of its way with unabated energy, resisting all such attacks, and finally triumphing over them.

Very early in its history the number of scholars was frequently more than a hundred. Under Mr. Hunt and Mr. Biglow there was a falling-off, but after Mr. Gould became master the School took a fresh start. During his fourteen years 158 boys were fitted for college, in Mr. Leverett's three years 32, in Mr. Dillaway's five years 39, in Mr. Dixwell's fifteen years 181, and in the first ten years of Mr. Gardner's rule 168; the average per year being thus raised from a little less than 12 to nearly 17. During the four years that the present master has been at the head of the School, 91 pupils have been graduated, of whom 6 entered professional schools or business, and the other 85 applied, with success, for admission to various colleges. In addition, 19 have, without graduating, gone from the School to higher institutions of learning. In 1851 the number of pupils was 131, in 1861 263, at the present time 340. The number of teachers has varied with the number of scholars. At present there are a head master, three masters, and eight junior masters, beside instructors in French, German, drawing, and military drill.



THE FOURTH LATIN SCHOOL, ON BEDFORD STREET, 1865.

The high qualities attributed by Mather to the *Cheeverian education* have characterized that obtained under his successors. So far as examination for college is a test of acquirement, the class of this year has done itself and its instructors particular credit. Out of twenty-seven who graduated, one went into business, the other twenty-six applied for admission to college, and twenty-three were unconditionally admitted. Twenty-four applied to Harvard, of whom sixteen passed the examination "with credit" in one or more subjects or groups of subjects. One received six "honors," another five, and the remainder from four to one each. At the same time the second class, numbering thirty-three, was recommended for the preliminary examinations. Two did not appear; the other thirty-one wrote two hundred and twenty-six papers, of which two hundred and eleven were successful. Certainly this is a record of which the School need not be ashamed; and all questions of the wisdom of continuing it to be the pride of Boston, and the culmination of her educational system in the future as in the past, ought to be set at rest.

In 1854 Hon. Abbott Lawrence gave a sum of money, of which the interest is distributed in prizes for the general encouragement of the scholars. There is another fund contributed by pupils, and the fathers of pupils, for a similar purpose. These prizes, and the Franklin medals, the "gift of Franklin," are given for general scholarship and good conduct, or for specified performances. The prizes are announced at the annual exhibition or prize declamation in May, and given to those who won them, at the annual visitation by the committee at the close of the school-year, when the medals are awarded. After Dr. Gardner's death, some of his former pupils residing in New York subscribed a sum of money for two prizes, one to be given for an essay in English literature, and the other for one in natural science, and to be called the "Gardner prizes." These were awarded for two years; but, some objection having arisen from the School Committee, the award has been temporarily discontinued, and the money remains in the hands of those by whom it was collected. The late Hon. Elias Hasket Derby of Boston left by will a sum not yet available, for medals for certain literary performances.

We have spoken of the teachers; but among the pupils of the school during its nearly two hundred and fifty years have been men as eminent as their instructors, who have in their lives reflected honor upon the city of their birth or adoption, and the school in which they were nurtured. Of such may be named John Hull, Benjamin Franklin and his four fellow-signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, Sam Adams, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper; Presidents Leverett, Langdon, Everett, and Eliot, of Harvard, and Pynchon of Trinity College; Governors James Bowdoin and William Eustis; Lieut.-Governors Cushing and Winthrop; James Lovell; Adino Paddock, who planted the "Paddock Elms;" Benjamin Church, first a patriot and then a traitor; Judges Francis Dana, Thomas Dawes, and Charles Jackson; Drs. John C. Warren, James Jackson, and Henry I. Bowditch; Professors William D. Peck, Henry W. Torrey, Francis J. Child, Josiah P. Cooke, and William R. Dimmock; Mayors Harrison G. Otis, Samuel A. Eliot, and Frederick O. Prince; Hons. Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, George S. Hillard, Charles Sumner, William M. Evarts, and Charles Devens; such writers as Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Lothrop Motley, and divines as Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Roman-Catholic Bishop of Boston, Right Rev. Theodore Dehon, Bishop of South Carolina, and Revs. Cotton Mather, Benjamin Colman, Andrew Eliot, Joseph Tuckerman, William Jenks, Samuel Cooper Thacher, Francis Parkman, N. L. Frothingham, William H. Furness, Alexander Young, Frederic A. Farley, James Freeman Clarke, William Henry Channing, Henry Ward Beecher, John F. W. Ware, Edward E. Hale, and Phillips Brooks.

In 1844 the Boston Latin-School Association, to which all who have ever been masters or pupils in the School are eligible, was formed to promote interest in it, and provide for its library. It "constantly," says the School Committee in one of its reports, "keeps in view the good of the School, from year to year adds to the attractions displayed in the rooms and to the number of choice volumes in the classical library." Its library in the school-building, for the use of masters and pupils, contains "one of the choicest collections of classical works in the country, — the editions being the most desirable, and the books of reference the rarest and most valuable."

Master Gardner was indefatigable in adding to its treasures; and largely by his personal exertions "the Latin School acquired probably the largest collection of pictorial and other illustrations of Roman and Grecian topography and antiquities possessed by any institution in the country; comprising paintings, rare and old engravings, models in cork, casts from the antique, the best foreign mural maps and plans, casts of medals, antique coins, specimens of marbles from ancient ruins, and hundreds of photographs of Italian and Athenian views, and of statuary."

To further stimulate an *esprit du corps* among the pupils, as well as to foster public interest in the School, the Association a few years ago established the practice of having annually a public dinner in the city of Boston. The first occurred on what was supposed to be the one-hundredth anniversary of the re-opening of the School, after Master Lovell closed it with his memorable speech on the morning of Concord fight. It was a brilliant occasion. Its successors have proved equally so, and the annual dinner of the Latin-School Association may now be fairly considered an established Boston notion.

THE BOSTON HIGH AND LATIN SCHOOL. Warren Avenue, Dartmouth and Montgomery Streets.

Thus constantly manifesting its interest in the School, and seeking to promote its welfare, the Association has given ample assurance that if the time ever comes, of which President Eliot of Harvard University hopefully spoke in his speech as chairman at the dinner of the Association in 1878, when those who have been its pupils shall have some voice and share in the government of the School, they may be depended upon zealously to maintain its prestige unimpaired, to keep its glories untarnished, to augment its efficiency, and add to its renown.

In 1847 the Association published a Catalogue of Masters and Pupils, as complete as it could then be made. A few years ago Master Hunt's manuscript catalogue was found, in which occurred new names of scholars between 1775 and 1805, and other interesting information. The revision and republication of these catalogues have been intrusted to a committee, who before many months will issue a new one, larger than the former, and containing historical notes, and many additional names.

Few schools have a history so extended or so honorable as this

which has here been merely sketched; few can show such a memorable list of graduates; few have more completely fulfilled the purpose of their existence, or justified the hopes of their founders.

The citizens of Boston are entitled to take an honorable pride in it: they ought to appreciate the credit it confers upon the city, and to cherish it with jealous and loving care. It will in a few years be able to follow the City itself in celebrating its quarter-millennial anniversary. May it live and grow with unabated usefulness until it can count its thousandth year! may the day be far distant when those who should protect it shall raise their hands to destroy it, or merge its glories in any institution of more recent creation! Our good wishes for it cannot be better expressed than in the words with which Mr. Winthrop, presiding over the dinner of the Association, closed his eloquent speech: "The continued prosperity of the old BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, — *in secula seculorum.*"

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

IT is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the death of Benjamin Peirce, Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, which occurred at his residence on Kirkland Street, in Cambridge, on the sixth day of October, in the seventy-second year of his age. In the May HARVARD REGISTER, Ex-president Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D., contributed a carefully prepared biographical sketch of Professor Peirce, which was accompanied by his portrait. In that sketch the chief works of his earnest life were interestingly described.

The funeral services took place in Appleton Chapel on Saturday, Oct. 9, at half-past one o'clock.

The attendance included a very full representation of the Corporation, the Overseers, and the various Faculties of the University; a large deputation of officers of the United-States Coast and Geodetic Survey, including the superintendent, Professor J. E. Hilgard, and Assistants, Boutelle, Dean, Mitchell, and Whiting; Hon. William Gray, Rev. W. H. Channing, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Chandler Robbins, and other members of the class of 1829; Professors H. N. Newton and Leonard Waldo of Yale College; and a great number of other distinguished friends of the deceased. Among these were Henry W. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Newell, Charles Francis Adams, Lyon Playfair, Robert C. Winthrop, Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, Alexander McKenzie, John Langdon Sibley, E. Rockwood Hoar, George Nichols, Edwin P. Seaver, Estes Howe, Frederick O. Prince, E. S. Tobey, T. W. Higginson, E. P. Whipple, Frank B. Sanborn, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

The pall-bearers were, —

President Charles W. Eliot.
Ex-President Thomas Hill.
Capt. C. P. Patterson, Superintendent of the United-States Coast Survey.
Professor J. J. Sylvester, of the Johns Hopkins University.
Hon. J. Ingersoll Bowditch.
Professor Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Professor Joseph Lovering.
Dr. Morrill Wyman.

The services were brief but impressive. The Chapel choir, assisted by the Glee Club, sang Cherubini's "Pie Jesu," and George L. Osgood sang "Come unto Me." After the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody had read portions of Scripture and had offered prayer, the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, a classmate of the deceased, made an address, which is printed in full below. After these services the remains were taken to the Cambridge Cemetery.

DR. CLARKE'S ADDRESS.

It is very seldom that a man goes away, whose place is not soon and easily filled. He may be a little wiser, a little better, a little stronger than others; but others come so near him in his special function that they soon replace him. Only occasionally can we use the poet's words, and say, —

> "*Nec vigut quicquam simile aut secundum.*" —
> "No one like him, no one near him."

But we must say so now. Our friend, who has left us, filled a place no one else can occupy. In that department of intelligence in which alone man seems emancipated from human liability to error, — in which, with sure foot, he can advance step by step, along the path of the creative mind, — our brother stood among us alone. In this sphere he was able to speak as one having authority; and who was there who could question or criticise? What a singular and strange gift was this mighty function of his intellect! It was born with him. He seemed able, from the very first, to read, with easy facility, the problems of mathematics which others could only solve with labor. As a classmate I remember that our teacher in mathematics, the good and strong man who has just preceded him, — George Ripley, — never ventured in the recitation room to do more than ask one question of Peirce; and then allow him to demonstrate it in his own way, as he pleased. It is not for me, however, to speak of his accomplishment and attainment on this great line of thought. I leave the task to others, who will tell us how he has explored these regions of mystery alone, and has gone sounding along the dim and perilous ways untrodden before; how he has furnished new methods of discovery for those who shall follow him; and stated some results, which thus far no critic has yet seemed able either to accept or to deny. But that which I most feel now, as I stand here with you to say our brief farewell to this noble friend and brother, is, that, on these cold peaks of primeval thought, where he stood alone with the eternal Laws of Nature, he saw no blind forces, no dead laws, but always spirit and life. His head was never divorced from his heart. While studying physical facts and methods, he was led, not toward materialism, but toward idealism. The more he became familiar with Nature, the more he looked through Nature up to the God of Nature. His intelligence was so large that it did not need to drop the spiritual side of the universe, in its contemplation of the material order of things, but was able to hold both, at the same time, in its ample grasp. One-sided science and one-sided religion may be hostile, but in his soul these two were one. He saw God in Nature, as in history and in life. His religion was rational, and his science was religious. What a happy life has his been! You, his fellow-workers during long years, in this University, who have seen his manner of living; you, his companions in science, who have taken sweet counsel with him on those high themes, and walked in company with him to that House of God, which men call Nature; we, his friends of many years, classmates, brothers, — none of us to-day, can shed bitter tears for him who

> — "Having run
> The round of man's appointed years, at last,
> Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
> Serenely to his quiet rest has passed."

We are never nearer immortality than in the presence of such a death as this. We do not feel, we cannot imagine, this to be the end. That marvellous power which holds suns and atoms equally in its grasp; that creative exuberance which is yet so conservative that it gathers up every fragment so that nothing be lost; this power cannot allow the personal soul, which he has brought up to such a height of development, to be dissipated anew into emptiness. The mind which has been led by God so far, cannot stop abruptly here. If no little bird, on its rocking nest among the boughs, is forgotten by God, we may trust ourselves and those we love to that providence which holds us all in the hollow of its hand. It were almost an absurdity in creation, for such carefully developed souls, the ripe fruit of long ages of preparation, to come to an end, with the decay of their earthly organization. The Creator has hung an impenetrable veil between this world and the next, shutting us out from precise knowledge of the great beyond, and so confining us to what we can know and do here. If we saw more of the future, perhaps we should tire too soon of the present. But some things we may believe. Since the Father sends death to all his children, just as he sends them life; as he sends death to the wise and weak, to the saint and the criminal, to the believer and the Atheist, death must be good; for what God gives to *all* is a blessing. It must be a good thing to die, when death comes. And, since the unexhausted powers in man are thought, love, and action; since there is so much more to know, to love, and to do, than we can accomplish here; we may believe, that, in the future life, our heaven will be, as our heaven is here, in having plenty to know, plenty to love, and plenty to do. How much work here is just begun, and then dropped! How the tenderest love of this life seems cold and weak, to that of which the human heart is capable! What vast problems of thought open before our eyes, insoluble by our present methods! The best things we have or do in this world are only prophecies of what is waiting for us hereafter. We open our arms so wide, and we embrace so little! We are like children to whom the mother says, "Be patient, little ones, there is time enough, you shall have it all by and by." Go up, then, dear friend, and go on! Outsoaring the shadow of our night; advancing into regions of knowledge to which all former insight is but the auroral presage of coming day; go on, to see what you foresaw! Go up into larger ranges of vision, into a mightier fulness of comprehension. The soul that always humbled

itself here in adoration of the first Fair, sole True, will be exalted into communion with the intellectual principalities and powers above. There, too, you will, we trust, meet again the noble brothers of science who have gone before, those who also believed at once in law and love, in things seen and things unseen, in the God of Nature and the God of Reason and the God of Spirit. There you will meet with Agassiz and Jeffries Wyman, Henry and Bache; and renew on a higher plane the studies and affections of earth. Farewell, brother, for a little time. We who remain will endeavor to use these golden hours of time with something of your fidelity, we also will do the work of Him who sent us while it is day. We will go back to life, not sadly, but grateful to Him who has given us such noble friendships, has enabled us to be the witness of such great labors, and who feeds the heart with such immortal hopes.

The next day, Sunday, Oct. 10, the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody preached the following memorial sermon.

THE SERMON OF DR. PEABODY.

"I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish."— John x. 28.

As most of you well know, I am among those who attach to declarations like this from our Saviour infallible authority, and who believe that his promise of eternal life was sealed and confirmed by his own resurrection from the dead. But did I not thus believe, I still should derive from him my strongest argument for immortality. If he bore no specially divine commission for mankind, if he simply took and holds, like any other man, the place due to his ability and character, I still must recognize him, the world tacitly recognizes him, as the greatest of men, — the greatest both intellectually and morally, and especially so, in that in him, mind and heart, the intellect and the spirit, were unified as we know not of their having been in any one beside. He knew human nature so well, that while all moral and spiritual teaching not of his school has had but a brief currency, the world has been constantly growing into the appreciation of his teaching in the precise proportion in which it has advanced in intelligence and culture. At the same time, in strength and in beauty, in purity and in love, in those virtues that give might and glory to manhood, in the gentler graces that enrich and adorn quiet scenes and uneventful life, we know not his peer. No other character presents an aspect equally blameless and lovely in every view, to all conditions of men, and in all time.

Such a spirit as his cannot but have the clearest spiritual insight. He convinces me by my conversance with him that he knows more about the realm of spiritual being than any one else who ever trod the earth, that he beheld God, entered into the Divine mind, drank in truth from its living and eternal fountain, as no other human being ever did; and what he says, with entire assurance, with regard to God and man, commends itself to my implicit reception. What he professes to know I must believe. What I of myself dimly see and faintly hope looks clear and certain, if it has his attestation. In the spiritual realm, I am still a stranger in many of its provinces, though I hope to be more than a sojourner; but when I enter into communion with him, I feel that I have joined myself to a citizen of that country, who has explored the whole of it, and on whose accounts of it I can place full reliance. Now, he always speaks of immortality, as if it were with him a matter not of doubt or conjecture, not of mere hope, but of certainty.

Nor does it seem to me of small interest for us that, in general, it has been the strong and good who have had this assurance; while, of those who have denied human immortality as a baseless vision of fanaticism, no mean proportion have been men who not unfitly might have felt that they had souls not worth preserving. Not that I would cast reproach on honest scepticism, least of all, on that not infrequent type which dares not believe so great a blessedness; but it certainly has seldom been among spiritually minded men, or among those of pure and high morality, that is, among the kind of men that have been the most at home in the spiritual world, that human immortality has reckoned its foremost deniers.

But not only do I congratulate myself on the testimony of great and good men in harmony with that of Jesus Christ, — it is when I think of such men that real death seems utterly opposed to nature, and in itself incredible. Had not Jesus re-appeared, think you that John and Martha and Mary could have believed him wholly dead? Had the great stone never been rolled away from the sepulchre, would not the saintly women who went thither have felt that the life so divinely pure, so radiantly beautiful, had sunk from their sight, only to rise in some other chamber of that Father's house of which he had been talking so familiarly only three nights before?

But without dwelling on him, the All Perfect, have we not a like feeling with reference to all persons of advanced wisdom and worth? In our own thought we cannot make them dead. They will not stay dead. Press down as you will the earth-clods over what bore their names, you cannot feel that they are buried there, — that all that there was of them is mouldering and crumbling away under the ground.

We talk of a finished life, a life beautifully rounded off, one that has reached its natural period, and is harvested in its late autumn like a shock of corn in its season. There are no such lives; or, if there be any, they are the kind of lives of which such things are never said. The only finished lives are those that are never fairly begun. The only symmetrically rounded lives are those that have described very small circles. The saint, the sage, the genius, though he live to fourscore, feels that his life has been only a beginning to live, and feels so the more profoundly, the farther he advances in wisdom and goodness. The more resplendently he reflects the Divine image, the more transcendently glorious, beyond his present attainment, seems to him the supreme Archetype of goodness. The deeper his search into the works and providence of God, the more vast is the realm of the unexplored; for each new province that becomes known to him abuts on every side upon provinces unknown or but dimly seen. Curiosity, longing, yearning, craving for more of love and of goodness, for more of truth and of light, grows by what it feeds on, and is never more intense and active than almost or quite on the brink of the grave, sometimes in the very last moments making the hope of immortality a prophetic vision of a broader, higher scope for the cognitive and active powers; while if there be a brief suspension as the body lingers and languishes under the death-shadow, it is no longer or more entire than may have intervened in the infirmities or illnesses of earlier days.

The broken column was, you know, the old heathen symbol of a life cut down on its midway career. If there be a reality in death, the symbol is still more appropriate to the lengthened earthly life that has been consecrated to truth and duty. But, blessed be God, the column is not broken. What seems the line of fracture is but the jagged lower outline of a cloud which the keen vision of faith can pierce, and trace the column as it rises and rises, stage upon stage, into the upper heavens among the pillars on which rests the throne of the Eternal. Oh! never seems death so utterly unreal as when it hides from mortal sight the greatly good, the excellently great. I am sure that to them, so far as they retain self-consciousness under the death-shadow, it is but a fleeting shadow; and if for a little while it rests densely on sense and soul, how transcendently glorious the moment when it is lifted from them, and they awake in the everlasting light!

Such are the thoughts which must have filled many minds and hearts, as we looked on that serenely beautiful countenance over which yesterday we here offered our prayers and thanksgivings.

Professor Peirce, passing from us in the fiftieth year of his official connection with our University, had a longer term of service than any member of the academic corps from the foundation of the College, with the one exception of the venerable Tutor Flynt. There was no faint prophecy of his eminence in the families from which he sprang. His father had graduated with the first honors of his class, and in his latter years was well known here as of no less rich endowments of mind than surpassing moral worth. His mother belonged in intellect no less than by birth to a family distinguished for ability and attainments, and was the sister of the eminent divine, Rev. Dr. Nichols, who was second to no man of his time in vigorous thought, lofty ideality, and kindling fervor of utterance, and who possessed, too, a rare capacity and love for mathematical study and investigation. Our Professor, by common consent unsurpassed in his chosen department, has not transcended the expectation concerning him in his college days, when his fellow-townsman and friend, the venerable Bowditch, foretold of the boy that he would be the first mathematician of his age. His fellow-teachers here had distinct prescience of what he would become, when his tutorship began. While he already took longer steps in the class-room than permitted laggards to keep pace with him, his enthusiasm inspired scholars of the higher order, and made studies that had before been a weary necessity a privilege and a joy. His earliest text-books, unequalled in their kind, marked an era in his department, substituting rigid mathematical processes for easier, but looser methods, which levied on the mind a lighter tax, but gave in return a much scantier revenue. In the second year of his tutorship the absence of Professor Farrar left him at the head of his department, of which he held the direction till he could resign it, with the prestige of his name so worthily maintained, to his son, of kindred taste and capacity.

His work and his fame, before and since, have been world-wide. The introductory volume of his "Physical and Celestial Mechanics" few have read, because few could read it; but by those few it has been regarded as the most profound and thorough and enterprising work of the century, opening vistas of speculation and research which may give direction and scope for the greatest minds of coming generations. If he did not discover the planet Neptune, he did more, in establishing, with the ultimate acquiescence of the scientific world, a possible alternative solution of the disturbances of Uranus.

At the same time, his practical services in the superintendence of the Coast Survey and in connection with the Nautical Almanac have proved that the highest science has its utilities for the working-day world, and can bear its indispensable part in the arts most essential to human safety and well-being; nay, that nothing short of this in thoroughness and accuracy can meet the just demands of an advanced civilization.

Of late years his labors as an instructor have been nominally small, and for very few pupils; but never has he taught so efficiently, or with results so well worthy of the mind and heart and soul which he has put into his work. His students have been inflamed with his fervor, stirred to high ambition by his earnest appeals to every noble sentiment, and started by him, not on the cold, plodding study of books, but on the vivid, eager pursuit of the eternal truth of God, of which the signs and quantities of mathematics are the symbols. There are in other universities, as in our own, not so much trained as inspired teachers, who owe it to him that they are not hearing schoolboy recitations, but transmitting a living science.

Among the various forms of his activity, emphatic mention should be made of his several courses of lectures open to a larger public here and in Boston. These have been unique, and I doubt whether there has been any living man who could have approached him in the union of close scientific reasoning, bold and universe-sweeping speculation, poetic fancy, vivid ideality, and profound religious faith and reverence. In these lectures he has shown, as he always felt with adoring awe, that the mathematician enters as none else can into the intimate thought of God, sees things precisely as they are seen by the Infinite Mind, holds the scale and compasses with which the Eternal Wisdom built the earth and meted out the heavens.

Indeed, this consciousness has pervaded his whole scientific life. It was active in his early youth, as his co-evals well remember; it has gathered strength with his years; it struck the ever recurring key-note in his latest public utterances. He was a devout, God-fearing man, — a Christian, in the whole aim, tenor, and habit of his life. This, — from early, I might almost say native, feeling, and equally from faithful inquiry and established conviction. He was conversant with the phases of scientific infidelity, and by no means unfamiliar with the historic grounds of scepticism. Nor can I regard it as without profound significance, that a mind second to none in keen intuition, in æsthetic sensibility, in imaginative fervor, and in the capacity of close and cogent reasoning, maintained through life an unshaken belief and trust in the power, providence, and love of God, as beheld in his works, and as incarnate in our Lord and Saviour.

There is no need that I speak here of his pure, upright, faithful life. In this, as in his scientific genius, the youth was "father of the man." We who were conversant with his boyhood have not the slightest remembrance of aught that was not in beautiful harmony with what he has been in these later years, when to know him has been to love, admire, and revere.

He has gone from us, not too soon for him to enter on those larger, loftier fields of vision, whose forecast glories shed a light not of earth on his advancing years, but, were it not that God knows best when to call his children home, we should say, far too soon for us; for, before the brief shadow fell upon him, he seemed still in the full meridian of his life-day. It has been no rare experience to miss the brightest of a galaxy. But now, our one particular star is quenched. Be it ours to cherish the honored name so redolent of genius and eloquence, of social worth and civic virtue, of Christian faith and piety. And in that nearer circle in which the precious memories of our friend are now so laden with the fresh sorrow of bereavement, may they all be transformed into hopes full of immortality, as they cluster around the home where God in his own good time shall gather the parted family, and where "there shall be no more death!"

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

An editorial notice in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, on the morning of Oct. 7, said, —

"The death of Professor Benjamin Peirce is a great and national loss; for he was the Nestor of American mathematicians, and the historic transition from the illustrious Nathaniel Bowditch to the present generation of mathematical minds. And among these the son of the deceased, Mr. Charles Sanders Peirce, is not so much the rising hope as he is the worthy heir of great traditions. If Newton and Gauss are the greatest of modern mathematicians, the late Professor Peirce's merits will rank with the marvellous achievements of the Bernoullis, Euler, and Laplace. For not only has he extended the field of mathematics, he has also re-surveyed the larger part of the field, and by the introduction of new methods enabled his successors to cover more ground in less time than was previously possible. This is shown even in his elementary treatises, in his treatise on analytical mechanics of 1857, and in his 'Linear Associative Algebra' of 1870. Had he chosen to publish a selected edition of his mathematical works satisfactory to himself, there is reason to believe that for centuries to come the world would not willingly let them die. The layman's impression, that a science as precise and formal as mathematics is necessarily dry and abstract, is not borne out by Professor Peirce's works and his personal character. Both were to a remarkable degree imaginative, speculative, and emotional. Both were filled with that reverence which is the almost uniform result of having felt the living pulse of everlasting truths. Nor has Professor Peirce's life been spent in learned retirement. He was among the teachers at Round Hill; since 1831 he has been one of the bright, particular stars of Harvard College; the Harvard Observatory was founded through his help; he was next to Bache the strongest man connected with the United-States Coast Survey; he helped in making the American *Ephemeris* an authority rarely challenged; he contributed to the transactions of the National Academy, the American Academy, and other learned societies; and he was of value wheresoever he choose to mingle with his fellow-citizens. For as was his science, true and pure, so was the man."

ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Oct. 11, 1880, the following entry was made upon the record: —

"The President and Fellows desire to express their deep regret at the death of Benjamin Peirce, Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, on the 6th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age, and the fiftieth of his service as a College teacher.

"The University must long lament the loss of an intelligence so rare, an experience so rich, and a personal influence so strong, as his.

"As a teacher, he inspired young minds with a love of truth, and touched them with his own enthusiasm; as a man of science, his attainments and achievements and his public services have reflected honor upon the University and the country."

HARVARD AND HAVERFORD.

BY PLINY EARLE CHASE, LL.D.

WHILE every American college and university is largely indebted to Harvard, there are some peculiar points of common interest between the oldest American college and the oldest college of the Society of Friends.

Near the opening of George Fox's journal, he says, "When I came to eleven years of age, I knew pureness and righteousness."[1] This was in 1635, the year in which John Harvard received his diploma as Master of Arts, and the year before the first appropriation was made for establishing Harvard College. It was probably in the very year in which the first Harvard degrees were conferred, that Fox received the message of the Lord: "Thou seest how young people go together into vanity, and old people into the earth; and thou must forsake all, both young and old, and keep out of all, and be as a stranger unto all."[2]

The pioneer university of America and the religious Society of Friends have, therefore, grown up together. The former adopted as its motto "CHRISTO ET ECCLESIAE;" the latter preached "the mystery which hath been hid from ages and from generations, . . . which is Christ in you, the hope of glory." In his letter to the king, written from prison in 1674, Fox says: "The principle of the Quakers is the spirit of Christ, who died for us, and is risen for our justification; by which we know we are his, and he dwelleth in us by his spirit; and by the spirit of Christ we are led out of unrighteousness and ungodliness."[3]

This community of interest is the offspring of a common manliness, and a community of aspiration which can brook no encroachment on the freedom of truth or the rights of conscience. The culmination of Protestantism led Puritan and Friend alike, to leave the comforts of home and civilization, to encounter dangers of which travellers by ocean-steamers can form little conception, and to seek in the wilderness of a new world an escape from religious tyranny.

It is not strange that the self-sacrificing spirit, which was so ready to meet perils and privations for the sake of enjoying the untrammelled

[1] Journal, Fol. of 1674, p. 2. [2] Ib., p. 3. [3] Ib., p. 402.

exercise of paramount rights, should be jealous of any real or fancied infringement upon those rights from unexpected quarters; neither is it strange that the conflict of extreme, earnest, and honest idiosyncrasies should have gradually blunted the edges of self-assertion, thus helping and hastening the growth of that liberal blending of liberty and law by which New England has been so largely characterized.

The early recognition, by John Harvard and his fellow-workers, of the value of education under religious influences, was in strict accordance with the invariable teaching and practice of the Society of Friends. George Fox established schools for instructing boys and girls "in whatsoever things were civil and useful in the creation."[1] His followers have manifested a continual interest in the "guarded education" of the young. The different yearly and subordinate meetings have maintained many excellent literary seminaries, in which the general teaching has been of such substantial and practical character as to promote the physical, intellectual, and moral vigor which have always marked the society as a body. The continuance of this sympathy has been shown by the estimation which has been accorded to the works of Fox, Penn, and Barclay, in the Harvard Divinity School, by the practical recognition of the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit by Harvard alumni. At the present time two-thirds of the professors are Cambridge graduates. In 1856 a college charter was obtained; and the system of requiring written theses and examinations for the degree of A. M., which has been subsequently copied by many other colleges, was at once introduced.

In three years Haverford will have ended its first half-century. It has not yet reached one-fifth of the age of our venerable *alma mater*, but its influence has already been felt in many directions and in ways which the times greatly need. The recognition of continual spiritual guidance, which was the distinguishing feature of George Fox's teaching, furnishes the most effectual antidote against the conceit of flippant materialism and the overweening humility of agnosticism. Students who are systematically trained to a comprehension of the fact that all sure knowledge is spiritual, and that the so-called knowledge of material existence and material laws is only a subordinate, though eminently natural and proper, inference from spiritual perceptions and relations, are in little danger of forgetting that there is a Providence greater than human providence, and a Wisdom greater than human wisdom, as well as a Power greater than human power, and that the Supreme Providence, Wisdom, and Power are all but different manifestations,

BARCLAY HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

in the sermons and doctrinal writings of Unitarian clergymen, and by the recent successful efforts to raise a fund for special religious instruction at Cambridge.

In 1832, the need of an institution of collegiate grade, for combining religious and academical training in the Society of Friends, was so widely felt that funds were raised for the establishment of "Haverford School," upon a farm of upwards of two hundred and twenty acres, a few miles west of Philadelphia. The grounds were laid out by an English landscape-gardener, who introduced the game of cricket with such success that the students have been uniformly ranked among the best American cricketers, and the healthful exercise has contributed satisfactorily to the growth of the "*mens sana in corpore sano*." For twenty-three years after the school was opened, although the curriculum was thoroughly collegiate, no degrees were conferred, but simple certificates of proficiency were given. In 1855, the present president of the college [Thomas Chase (1848), LL.D., Harvard, 1878], after serving three years as tutor and acting-professor in Harvard University, and two and a half years of travel and study in Europe, accepted an invitation to the chair of philology and literature; and since that date a controlling influence has been exerted at Haverford

[1] Journal, p. 316.

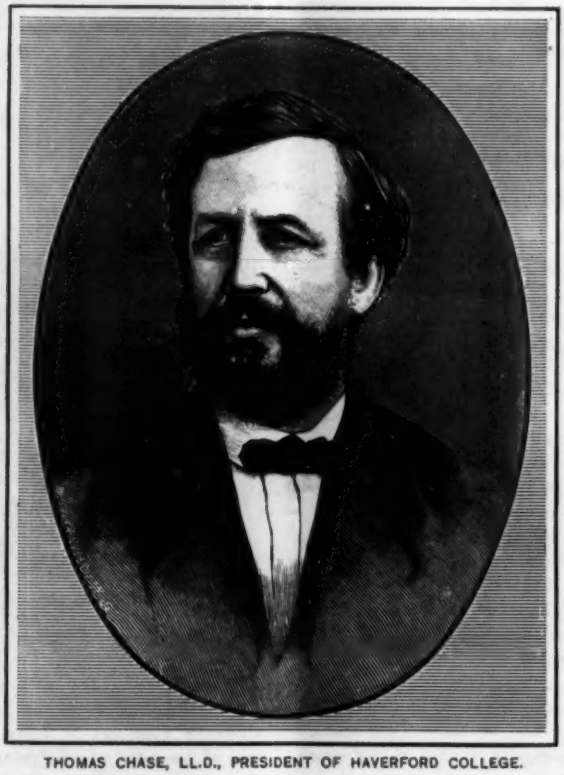
ὑποστάσεις, or *personæ*, of one supreme Ruler and Upholder of the universe. They know that there is such a thing as positive knowledge, and that the source of that knowledge can only be found in the Creator who has given it to them.

The excellent results of an education which is thus methodically built on a solid spiritual foundation, have been felt beyond the limits of the small denomination which they represent. For many years an important professorship at Harvard has been held by a Haverford graduate; and Haverford has become, to a certain extent, a training college for university or post-graduate study at Harvard, where the Haverford diploma is regularly received as an equivalent for the entrance examinations of the senior year. In no instance has there been any abuse of the privileges which have been thus accorded; in no instance has there been any inability to keep up with the prescribed course of study; in no instance has the double allegiance done aught but honor to the student, to the college, and to the University.

For nearly a century the religious teaching of Harvard has been mainly governed by the needs of the large intellectual class who acknowledge an omnipresent Ruler, who is All-loving, Almighty, and All-wise, whom they delight to worship as their heavenly Father, but of whom, through fear of "dividing the substance," they hesitate to speak in terms which might be interpreted as claiming a knowledge

of mysteries which are beyond their comprehension. There is a much larger class, who are so filled with a sense of their own weakness and unworthiness that they yearn after a still closer and, as it were, brotherly relationship of sympathy and suffering, under which they may be emboldened to approach the throne of grace with the prayer of David: "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." There is also a third class, rejoicing in the belief that God is a spirit, who is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, who offers them at all times the spiritual guidance which is best suited to their immediate spiritual condition, and who will require nothing at their hands but a simple, childlike acceptance of that guidance, and consequent obedience to their clearly perceived intimations of truth and duty.

The teaching of Haverford is based on a recognition of the Divine Image in the threefold, emotional, spontaneous, and intellectual nature of the human mind, and a consequent belief that such harmonious development of complete manhood as is most desirable can only be attained through the study and acceptance of all the primary phases of belief, and the diligent search for the fundamental postulates which unite them all, reconcile them all, and give them all their vitality. Those who adopt this catholic view readily admit that religion, as well as science, should always be practical, progressive and aggressive, in the adaptation of its unchanging principles to the changing requirements of human progress; that it will always encourage the pursuit of the highest ideals; that it will always have room for the most faithful and far-sighted workers in each of its three great fields; and that the common goal towards which all are tending will become more and more manifest, in proportion to the increasing comprehension, by every man, of the results to which he has himself attained, and of their bearing on the general welfare of mankind.



THOMAS CHASE, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Is not the ripest scholarship of Harvard also enlisted in the work of communicating an experimental understanding of the spiritual supremacy in the microcosm, which will lead to a sure knowledge of the universal macrocosmic dependence of physical upon spiritual power; and in securing a clear recognition of the great fact, that the human intellect and will exercise a limited control over the same forces which are infinitely controlled by the Divine Intellect and Will so as to be instrumental in producing all the harmonies of nature?

Such an education as this is liberal, in the true and highest sense. It cherishes and enforces a generous catholicity of spirit, which always welcomes an increase of truth and knowledge, while it makes charitable allowance for the errors which naturally flow from human imperfections. It encourages the symmetrical development of the whole man, with especial and continual reference to the paramount interests of the immortal soul, and to the marvellous provisions for the satisfaction of all its needs which have been revealed by the gospel of the Eternal Word. It finds no rest in any "dirt philosophy," which professes to explain the phenomena of conscious direction and control by gross, material, unconscious, and subordinate activities; in any agnosticism, which attaches such exaggerated importance to the admitted limitations of knowledge as to doubt the truths which are most self-evident; in any positivism, which repudiates theological and metaphysical explanations, while admitting that its own theories are the outgrowth of theology and metaphysics, and while promulgating a new theology and metaphysics of its own; in any "mole-eyed science," which gropes hopelessly, in the darkness of its own shadow, after some dim and counterfeit substitute for truth; in any unguided, unconscious, self-originated, and self-sustained laws of evolution, which develop fountains without source, ends without purpose, harmonies without forethought.

THE HARVARD UNION.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

UNTIL the last few years, public speaking has been unpopular at Harvard. No surer way of getting an undesirable reputation could be found than to make a few remarks in a class-meeting; no man liked to incur the odium, even of offering a motion. This state of affairs seemed singular, since most college men are drawn from that region where the blessing of town-meetings is supposed to educate every citizen into a kind of modern Athenian. It was creditable to a man to write well, but it was not a special advantage to be able to deliver well what he had written. The only public exhibitions or competitions were the Lee-prize readings, and the Boylston-prize declamation; and, whatever may have been thought by the instructors, it was not considered a great honor among undergraduates to win in one of those contests.

A natural result of such a prejudice against "speaking in meeting" was, that the business of the college societies was usually allowed to fall into the hands of any one who was public-spirited enough to give his time to it. To criticise the management of any organization was rare, and one who attempted it would be wary of repeating his effort. The impression that most men were incapable of making a speech on any topic was so general, that, if a hundred students were assembled for an important discussion, scarce half a dozen ventured to take part.

The cause of the indifference to public speaking might be found, in part, in that dislike of making one's self prominent, which is a characteristic of Harvard life. To do what other men avoid, is always considered suspicious here. A further cause was, that there was almost no opportunity for training in elocution. Professor Baxter, whom his pupils remember with so much interest and regret, did all that he could; but no one man could give instruction in oratory to such a college as this. The appointment of two instructors, with the privilege of a quarter of an hour a week of private instruction offered to all juniors and seniors, has gone far toward making a good delivery something worth having, and therefore worth acquiring. A Boylston prize for declamation has become a great honor; and the competition for commencement parts was never so great as last year.

Off-hand speaking, however, needs a further training. The College has done its part toward providing for that need by establishing an elective in debate, which has proved not only a useful, but a popular course. To further this good effect, and to extend the same advantage to those who have not chosen the course as a part of their college work, the Harvard Union has been organized by the students. The plan of a general debating society, to be open to any member of the University, though familiar enough at Oxford and Cambridge, had never before seemed possible at Harvard; but it has succeeded.

Beginning about six months ago, it has now upwards of a hundred and fifty members, and the large attendance at the meetings shows that the Harvard men can be interested in a vigorous and keen debate. In general, the discussions are carried out in a remarkably fair and broad spirit. The disposition to quibble, and to use fine, hair-splitting arguments, which is so annoying in many societies, is rarely displayed, and is always disliked. The procedure, taken from that of the Oxford Union, is to take a secret ballot on the merits of the question before the debate, and an open vote on the merits of the argument after the debate; thus giving the stimulus of an attempt to influence the minds of the hearers, — to talk to the jury, so to speak.

The advantages of such a society are far from being limited to the practice of public speaking: a society where men stand entirely on their merits, where every man's talent is recognized and sought, if he has any, is an aid to the spirit of union essential to a great university. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that there has never been a more intelligent interest in politics among college men than during the past campaign. This interest it is highly important to keep up and to train. No college is better instructed in the theory of political science. The Union aims to educate its members to express sound truths in a convincing manner; and, though young Ciceros and Chathams are not very plentiful as yet, it is hoped that the work of the society will become permanent.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.

LETTER FROM CHANCELLOR WILLIAM G. ELIOT, D.D.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

"THE house that is building is not like the house that is built;" and although "the child is father of the man," it is hard to believe it when the child is in the cradle. And so, amidst the finished structures of the American Cambridge, where the *alma mater matrum* sits in more than regal dignity, one may well be pardoned for smiling at the infant efforts of "Western Colleges," which are apt to bear ambitious names, prophetic of great things in the remote future, while painfully busy with the little things of the present day.

Nor do I think that the smile does us any harm, knowing, as we do, that it is one of sympathy, not of ridicule, and also believing that we have our own work to do, in our several places, which must be done in our own fashion, after our own measure, and with reference to our own immediate surroundings. If well done, it will in time speak for itself. In a century or two, the record may be worth reading.

Twenty-seven years ago, here in St. Louis, a few of us began the establishment of a boys' grammar school, with almost no money, with small social influence, with no trained teachers, in a community which cared but little for polite learning, or art, or science, in a border-State which was just beginning to be restive under the social burden of slavery and slave institutions; but from the first we had a fixed and expressed purpose of building up a university worthy of the name. Year after year, with slowly-increasing strength, we have labored to meet present demands, doing primary and secondary work, undertaking nothing but what we could do reasonably well, rising somewhat, from time to time, in the grade and dignity of effort and attainment, until now, when our first graduates are barely entering upon the years of middle life, and we begin to feel that the foundation is permanently and well laid. Another twenty-five years of equal progress would make our young "Washington University" one of the leading institutions in the land. But by that time where Harvard and Yale will be, no one can tell.

If, after this introduction, any of your readers take interest enough in Western affairs to justify it, I will send them a brief sketch of our Manual Training School, now in successful operation, and of the new Art Museum, of which we are very proud. But, frankly speaking, I doubt if your readers will care much about these things, when so far away, — unless, perhaps, the fact that six of our professors are Harvard men may entitle us to a friendly hearing.

WILLIAM G. ELIOT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1880.

BENJAMIN TYLER REED.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

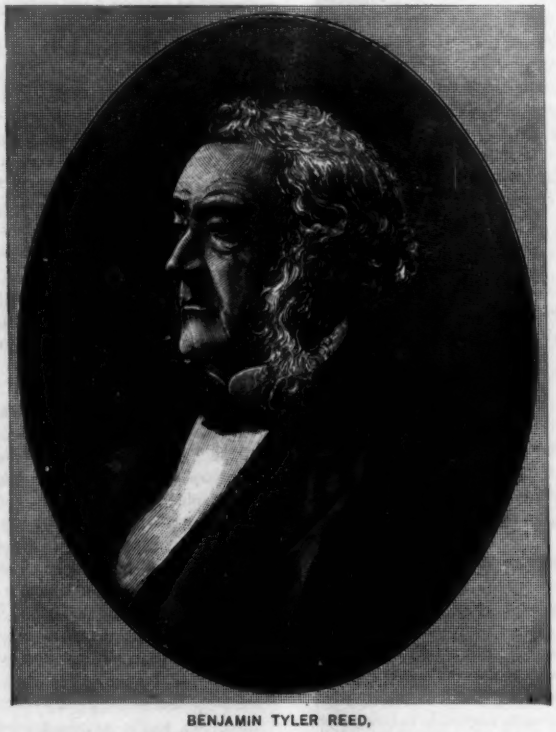
THE late Benjamin Tyler Reed, who bore his father's name, was born in the old town of Marblehead, Sept. 20, 1801, and spent his boyhood among its quaint and warm-hearted people. In those days its commerce was considerable, and its sea-kings had almost a national fame. His parents were excellent New-England people, of moderate means, who did every thing in their power to give their son a liberal education. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard in the class of 1821, where, among his classmates, were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles W. Upham (of "Salem-witchcraft" fame), Judge Edward Kent of Maine, Judge Edward G. Loring, and the late Robert W. Barnwell. Either before he entered college, or during his academical career, he spent some time in teaching school, which was not much to his taste. Unlike most of his classmates, but in accordance with all the associations of his youth, he chose a mercantile career, and at an early day displayed a remarkable aptitude for the complicated affairs of business and commerce. On leaving college he entered the counting-room of "Billy" Gray, as the famous merchant was then called; and, after serving his novitiate in business, became a member of the house of William Ropes, Reed, & Co. Their business was the same which in those days was carried on, to a great extent, by the wealthy men of Salem and Marblehead, — ocean commerce, trade with Russia and other countries; their ships went to the most distant ports, and their ventures seldom failed to yield substantial returns. Mr. Reed sent his ships to California when San Francisco was little more than a bare sand-bank. This ability to make successful financial ventures made him a valuable adviser in enterprises requiring a large vision and great sagacity. He was the first treasurer of the Eastern Railroad corporation in 1836-7, and held the office for ten years. He then became the treasurer of the Bay State Iron Company, and grew to be one of the largest owners in its stock. He was one of the directors in the Shawmut National Bank, and held responsible positions in other and similar institutions. The special bent of his mind was for financial pursuits. He ranked among merchants as a clear-headed and far-sighted business man. He began life poor, and was essentially the maker of his own fortune, which, at the time of his death in 1874, was reckoned at more than a million dollars. The gaining of money, however, was not his only object in life. Like Amos Lawrence, he retired from active business in 1856, that he might learn how to dispense wisely what God had put into his hands.

STATUE OF JOHN GLOVER IN BOSTON.

Mr. Reed was not, in early life, what is termed a religious man. He was fond of society, and had his share of its pleasures; but when he became a Christian, and was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. Paul's, Boston, he was a changed man, not less social or genial than before, but living upon a different plane. Naturally of a generous disposition, while he gave largely and widely, he also gave wisely. As life advanced he thought more and more of the religious uses of wealth, and one day informed his friend Edward S. Rand, that he intended to make provision for the founding of an Episcopal Theological School[1] at Cambridge. Not long after this he surprised

[1] For a history of the School and an illustrated description of the buildings, see the Rev. Dr. George Z. Gray's sketch in the April HARVARD REGISTER.

Mr. Rand by telling him that he had determined to establish this school during his lifetime, and by placing in his hands at the same time the money and the documents indicating his wishes in regard to the whole matter. This initial step was taken as the two happened to meet one afternoon on State Street. Mr. Reed had put the entire trusts in Mr. Rand's hands, but himself selected two additional trustees, which number was afterwards increased to five. He moreover requested that his rector, the Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, of Emmanuel Church, Boston, should be consulted in the drawing-up of a scheme for the proposed institution. The indenture was signed and sealed Jan. 22, 1867, by Benjamin Tyler Reed, Edward S. Rand, Robert C. Winthrop, and John Phelps Putnam, and the institution was incorporated in the same year. Mr. Reed evidently felt, in creating this splendid endowment, what is felt with increasing force by all who study present educational forces, — that the adequate preparation of men for the sacred ministry is one of the best services which can be rendered to the Church of Christ. His original gift of one hundred thousand dollars was increased, before his death, by an additional twenty-five thousand dollars, with which the beautiful library, known as Reed Hall, was constructed. His example has been followed by the late Robert M. Mason, and Amos A. Lawrence, and John Appleton Burnham, in the erection of St. John's Memorial Chapel, Lawrence Hall, and Burnham Hall, until the nucleus originated by him less than twenty years ago has already grown into a magnificent ecclesiastical foundation; and his will provides, that, after satisfying certain bequests and life-estates, his whole property shall become the property of the School as a permanent endowment. The late George S. Hillard once aptly characterized this group of buildings[1] as "a bit of Oxford dropped right down in Cambridge." It may, perhaps, be safely said that no single person in the Episcopal Church has done more to forward the interests of theological education. Mr. Reed concentrated his efforts, while he did not narrow his personal giving, upon one great work, which will transmit his memory in gratitude and blessing to countless generations. But in the larger gift he did not forget the smaller. The statue of Gen. Glover, "a soldier of the Revolution," and the trusted friend of Washington, the work of Martin Milmore, presented to the city of Boston, and erected in 1875 in the park on Commonwealth Avenue, was his humble tribute to one of his distinguished fellow-townsmen of Marblehead, and the inscription thereon was from his own pen. He was for many years senior warden of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and always a stanch friend of its rectors.



BENJAMIN TYLER REED,
FOUNDER OF CAMBRIDGE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Reed was a genial, kind-hearted man, of noble impulses. The personal traits of his character were enriched by the outflowings of a Christian spirit, which habitually prompted him to the exercise of kindness and a forbearing disposition toward his associates. This was particularly noticeable in his intercourse with persons holding subordinate positions under his direction. He loved little children, and knew how to enjoy life as he went along. He was a short, stout, thick-set man, and had a superb head, — his glory. His presence was a perpetual benediction. His look was more hopeful than downcast, always cheerful, always sunny. His manner was hearty and sincere. His religious opinions were identified with the Evangelical school of thought, but his benefactions knew no party lines. He is said to have remarked to one of the trustees of the School which he founded, that after he had given that amount of money for religious purposes he made money more rapidly than ever; but the coincidence only increased his sense of responsibility, and made him a still more generous man. Age did not at all detract from his sunny temper, or chill his natural warmth of heart. He died from paralysis of the brain, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1874, and was buried in Mount Auburn. The Church has had many "merchant princes," but no one among them has set a better example of "godly living and godly giving."

[1] This admirable group of buildings was designed and built by William R. Ware and Henry Van Brunt, architects in Boston.

THE HARVARD ART CLUB'S ISSUE OF MR. MOORE'S DRAWINGS.

THE series of engravings, executed by Mr. Moore from his own designs, which the Harvard Art Club are now issuing, is of unusual interest. For, beside the admirable qualities of draughtsmanship which these works exhibit, they show an excellent mastery on the part of the artist of one of the most exquisite and difficult processes of engraving. The combination of etching and mezzotint on the same plate has rarely been practised since Turner showed, in the incomparable plates of the Liber Studiorum, of what this method is capable in the rendering of landscape. The impossibility of rivalling his work, as well as the difficulties of the process, may have had their part in deterring later artists from experimenting in the same field, while the public taste has seemed to prefer other, less refined, and less exacting modes of representing nature. Just now a re-action in favor of this method seems to be beginning, of which these plates of Mr. Moore's are one of the first indications, and Mr. Seymour Haden's latest plate, "Harlech Castle," is another.

Mr. Moore was wise in choosing this mode of engraving his drawings, for there is no other style which can better reproduce such refinement of line, and such delicate gradations of light, as those in which much of the charm of his work consists. He shows in these plates how well the method lends itself to production of subtle effects. Take, for example, the second plate of the series, perhaps the finest of those yet issued, — the Gathering Storm around the crest of the Simplon, — and look at the light vaporousness of the mists rising and folding about the summit, and compare their tissue with that of the snow in the creases of the mountains, and with the stretch of the solid mountain side. The archway in Venice is of a very different character, but shows not less the exceptional accuracy and fidelity of Mr. Moore's drawing, the sensitiveness of his touch, and his fine perception of the significance of features not likely to attract a common or careless gaze, as records of history and memorials of sentiment. Nothing could be better than the drawing and engraving of the archway, and the steps receding into the darkness.

It is seldom that any drawing so true, simple, and firm, — so exemplary, in short, as Mr. Moore's, — is to be met with. Merely as lessons in drawing, quite apart from their higher qualities, these engravings deserve careful study. There could hardly be better correctives of the loose work, the unmeaning lines, and the coarse light and shade, which are characteristic of much of the drawing even of so-called artists.

The Harvard Art Club deserves credit for undertaking the issue of these plates, of which three are now ready for delivery to subscribers, and the remaining two may be looked for very shortly.

C. E. N.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Gleanings from Pontresina. By HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 213 pp.

This volume introduces its readers to a Swiss village until recently inaccessible. Over its even yet difficult approach the author (a graduate in the class of 1852) furnishes "safe-conduct," and beguiles the way with much delightful chat.

Pontresina, a village of fifty houses containing three hundred inhabitants, is situated in the Engadine, a district of the canton of Grisons, in the south-eastern part of Switzerland. This little town boasts an altitude of over six thousand feet, and has become known to the travelling world only within the last thirty-five years. Chiefly owing to the zeal of the Alpine Club, its atmosphere, supposed to be the most bracing south of the Arctic Circle, is now annually breathed by hundreds of strangers. Mr. Arnold has evidently the spirit of the true traveller, between whom and the mere *tourist* there exists a real difference. Of the latter class this author speaks, with much contempt, as "pernicious 'Cookeys' with their 'coupons,' who are daily caravaned over the continent in every direction where an iron track can be laid." Surely more consideration toward his less adventurous brothers would have argued greater courtesy and not less valor in himself.

The honorable history of the Engadine is graphically sketched. Long under the control of the dukes of Suabia, it was transferred by them to the German Empire in the thirteenth century. In the fifteenth century it achieved an independence retained until 1803, when it joined fortunes with the Swiss confederation. One is glad in this easy way to form the acquaintance of the inhabitants of this lofty, mountain-circled hamlet. They are of the frugal, temperate type, whose "dissipation consists of a glass of beer and a pipe," whom "fifteen centimes enable to cut a dash," and in whose eyes "a whole franc represents a spree." They are exclusive, conservative, adhering to traditional customs, and living by precedent without even a taste for luxury. They are in easier circumstances than the dwellers in most of the mountainous districts of Switzerland, — not only by reason of their thrift and industry, but largely because many of them, unlike their neighbors, are driven to foreign lands, whence, with unfailing patriotism, after accumulating a competence, they return to their native nest. It is odd, that, as confectioners and cooks, these people of most simple and rude taste serve the outside world. Though unlearned, they are not unlettered, no one being permitted to partake of the sacrament who cannot read.

The women have equal recognition in domestic life, a state of affairs due to the invariable custom of dowry and to the importance attached to it; and, by the author's testimony, the women have more intelligence and business ability than the men. The people are not given to wit, but on the contrary would interpret an attempt at a joke by one of their number as a sign of lunacy. Although the people are invested with considerable interest, it is not human kind, but *nature*, that reveals itself to the eye, and can safely trust its portrait to the pen of Mr. Arnold. His true nature-worship is shown in that he does not spend the whole or perhaps the greater portion of his force upon the bolder features which must strike even the most obtuse beholder. These have their due, and cliffs and rocks and chasms all tower and frown and yawn before the reader's eye; but the less obtrusive features of the landscape are sketched with a rarer discernment. Trees, shrubs, and lowly herbs are painted with the minute accuracy of a botanist and the tenderness of a lover. The delicate Linnæa is so charmingly described that its gentle, insinuating aroma pervades the pages of the volume. "The butterfly is loath to impose the dainty touch of her slender feet; and even the inexorable and all-plundering bee here, pitying and unwilling to destroy, leaves its stores of nectar unrifled, and gladly spares the frailty of its beauty." The superb forests of the *cembra* pine which decorate the Engadine are not less beautifully painted. The cembra's purple flowers, fine, compact cones, oily seeds, and its wood soft, fine, and easily carved, are all described. "It is the only species of evergreen which, when shattered or overthrown, sends out shoots from its base."

These charming descriptions are, however, interrupted by inexcusable digressions, as when the author goes far aside to recall and emphasize the vanity of Linnæus in naming the "Linnæa" for himself, and, to sustain his exaggerated charges, gives nearly four pages to citations from the great Swede's diary and anecdotes. In the same connection he makes the untenable assertion that "Linnæus is the sole instance of any botanist or other scientific man's bestowing his own name on any created thing."

There are several irrelevant chapters in this volume. Particularly out of place seem those devoted to "The English at Church" and "John Bull at Large," in which the author ridicules the dress of English women, the manners of English men, and the affectations and conventional opinions of both. The last chapter, entitled "The Etruscans in the Engadine," is quite as foreign to the true scope of the book as those above mentioned. It is a summary of the results of investigations pursued by philologists, with the desire to trace the present inhabitants of the Engadine to Etrurian origin. This is much too serious an inquiry to properly enter into a traveller's running record; but it must be admitted that this is one of the most admirably written chapters in the book, and because, of the happy style, the pleased reader pardons its irrelevancy. — *May Wright Thompson.*

Investigation of the South Carolina Census of 1880: A report to the Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, by HENRY GANNETT, Geographer and Special Agent.

Early in August certain newspaper-reports, relating to the population of several counties of South Carolina, began to attract public attention and excite criticism. A comparison of the present census with that of 1870 showed an enormous and improbable increase in the past few years, suggesting an imperfect count in one or the other of the enumerations, or, as the gossip of the time had it, intentional frauds for political purposes. Many of the counties had increased over fifty per cent, and one, Orangeburg, one hundred and fifty-seven per cent. The average for the State was forty-one per cent. On studying the growth of population under the most favorable circumstances for observation, upon the territory of the United States within the past century, it is found that in a new community, where land is abundant and fertile, and its acquirement easy; where the requirements of the family are few, the habits of living simple, and the occupations mainly agricultural, a European stock may increase twenty-five to thirty per cent decade after decade, without additions by immigration. Any gain much above this ratio is scarcely credible.

Now, it is notorious that South Carolina has not profited materially since 1870 by immigration either from foreign countries or from other States of the Union; and it is not possible that an old State could have gained forty per cent between the two censuses.

The count, therefore, of 1870 or of 1880 must be defective; and, to settle this question, Mr. Gannett was appointed special agent to investigate the subject. During several years since graduation in the Mining Department of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1870, he has held the position of topographer under Dr. F. V. Hayden, on the United-States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories: reports on his share of the work of exploration and mapping are to be found in the annual volumes of the survey from 1872 to 1877. He also "collated and arranged" No. 1 of its Miscellaneous Publications, namely, "Lists of Elevations" principally west of the Mississippi, of which a fourth edition was published in 1877. It includes a map of the United States, with contour-lines for every thousand feet of elevation; the most accurate work of the kind yet attempted. During the present year, he has acted as Geographer in the Census Office.

The special investigation which Mr. Gannett has just completed shows conclusively that the census of 1870 was at fault, and not that of 1880. He spent two weeks on the ground, choosing those counties for examination where the returns showed the most surprising increase of population, and, by consultation with prominent men in each locality, was able to identify by far the greater number of names and families in every case. The following paragraphs may be quoted from his report to Superintendent Walker: —

"In addition to the identification of the heads of families, the individual members of families, especially in those which were extraordinarily large, were verified as far as time would serve. I found no ground whatever for suspicion that families had been fraudulently increased in the returns. Comparatively few negroes knew their own ages, or those of their children; and this ignorance extends to some extent to the lower classes of the whites, — a fact which sufficiently explains many seeming inconsistencies in the succession of the children in certain suspicious-looking families.

"As you have noticed, I have called upon Republicans almost everywhere to assist me. I found them at first thoroughly convinced of the fraudulency of the census. I left them convinced to the contrary. In the few cases where I was obliged to use Democrats, I took the precaution invariably of testing their good faith. My informant was not allowed to see the schedules, but the names were called off to him. Occasionally I called names that were not on the schedules, but these were never recognized. I also asked frequently for details regarding names and ages of members of families, and business or profession, which could only be given by one well acquainted with the family; and false answers were never returned."

The cause of the inaccurate enumeration in 1870, as set forth in Mr. Walker's letter to the acting Secretary of the Interior (from which much of the first part of this notice is taken), seems to have been the employment as

supervisors of United-States marshals, who were already sufficiently burdened with their own work; and the absence of any check or control of the enumerators by the Census Office. These evils were remedied before the present census was undertaken; and the change as shown by the recent examination is extremely satisfactory. — *William M. Davis.*

History of Procedure in England from the Norman Conquest. The Norman Period (1066–1204.) By MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, Ph.D., Harvard University. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1880.

This work, one of the fruits, it is proper to remark, of the special encouragement offered to advanced study in the graduate department of Harvard, treats of procedure in its broad sense, — the sense in which the term includes much of constitutional law as well as legal process strictly speaking. That is to say, Mr. Bigelow's book treats as well of the courts of the Norman period, and their relation to each other, as of the conduct of causes. Indeed, the volume before us shows that the great legal and constitutional results of the age of the Norman kings of England were largely, if not mainly, brought about through one of the courts of the time; to wit, the King's Court. The humiliation of the great manorial franchises and the bringing them into subordination of the central authority of the nation, the development of the writ process, the limitation of resort to the duel as a mode of trial of real-property causes, and the gradual substitution of the recognitions — the parent of the modern jury — for the old pre-Norman modes of trial, were all effected by the King's Court, almost alone.

The history of the Anglo-Norman courts occupies 128 pages of Mr. Bigelow's book. Beginning with a sketch of the judicial features of the Witenagemot, the author follows with a minute consideration of the Ecclesiastical Court, occupying some 50 pages; in which the legal aspects of the famous controversy, or rather contest, between Thomas à Becket and Henry the Second are examined. The result is shown on pp. 52, 53, where the author says: "The permanent results of the reforms instituted by Henry the Second in derogation partly of the recently assumed, partly of the ancient, clerical jurisdiction, may be thus summarized: 1. All questions agitated concerning church property were relegated to the King's Court, or other lay court, in one form or another. 2. All offences committed by men in orders upon laymen were to be redressed alone in the lay courts. 3. Debts and demands in favor of laymen against clerics were to be sued in the same courts. 4. Redress by clerics against laymen, when it was not pursued for the mere purpose of punishing sin, was to be sought in the lay courts." The great "disturbing and uncertain" factor in administration, the King's Court, is next considered, and the modes pointed out by which that court spread its jurisdiction throughout every part of the kingdom, and over all classes of cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court or the Exchequer. An account of the jurisdiction and peculiar procedure of the last-named court follows; and then follows the history of the County Court, the Burghmot, the Hundred or Wapentake Court, the Manorial Court, and the Forest Court.

After treating of the courts, the author enters into an examination of the part played both in litigation and in administration by the writ process; in which are included the growth of the process into settled form on the one hand, and its use in promoting the jurisdiction of the King's Court against the local franchises on the other. Then follows an account at length of the conduct of causes from the inception of a litigation to its close. Our space enables us to give only the chapter-titles of this part of the book. These are: Distraint, Summons, The Issue Term, The Medial Judgment, The Trial Term, The Final Judgment. It may be added that this is the only work that has yet been written on the subject of which it treats.

Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, vol. ii. No. 8. Legislation of 1880. Edited by WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON and GEORGE P. SANGER. Boston: published by the Commonwealth. Rand, Avery, & Co., printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street.

We have here the twenty-first number of the supplements to the General Statutes of Massachusetts. The first thirteen constitute volume one, which is bound, with a general index, and the last eight will form part of volume two. These have all been edited by Harvard graduates, Judge Richardson of the class of 1843, and Judge Sanger of the class of 1840.

In the present number there is an act of especial interest to Harvard College and Harvard graduates. It is as follows. On account of its importance we give it in full: —

"Chapter 65. An act to provide for the eligibility of persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth as Overseers of Harvard College.

"SECTION 1. Persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and otherwise qualified shall be eligible as Overseers of Harvard College.

"SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on its acceptance by the President and Fellows and by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College respectively, at meetings held for that purpose. [March 5, 1880.]"

A footnote by the editors informs us that this act was accepted by the President and Fellows May 31, 1880, and by the Board of Overseers, June 2, 1880.

We have not space to devote to a review of the whole general legislation of the General Court for the year 1880 herein contained; but there are two acts which deserve particular notice as presenting specimens of curiosities in legislation, the result of ignorance or great carelessness.

Chapter 87 on page 818 amends the act of 1863, chapter 144, which appears to have been repealed by the act of 1874, chapter 376, section 58.

Chapter 158 on page 839 amends the act of 1855, chapter 232, which had been repealed, more than twenty years before, by the General Statutes, page 898.

It is not easy to conceive how two such palpable errors in the draft of bills should have escaped the notice of every member of the several committees to which they were referred, of every member of both the House and of the Senate, and of the governor, who is required to examine and affix his approval to every act before it becomes a law.

This edition of the Statutes is published by the State; and the State printers are required by law to keep it for sale at the cost of paper, press-work, and binding, as fixed by the secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proceedings of the 250th Anniversary of the Gathering in England, Departure for America, and Final Settlement in New England, of the First Church and Parish of Dorchester, Mass., coincident with the Settlement of the Town: Boston: G. H. Ellis, pp. 175.

Two memorial discourses by Rev. S. J. Barrows (*t.* 1875), delivered March 28 and June 17 of this year, with a full report of the addresses and other exercises of the double celebration, make up a thick and handsome pamphlet, of more than the average interest of such publications. As antiquary and local historian, Mr. Barrows has admirably done his part. Careful study, interesting detail, and generous historical view, are combined in a fluent and eloquent vindication of the service done by local churches in the colonizing of New England. The speeches are many, most of them short, and some of them very entertaining. Such memorials as this, with the title "Commonwealth," help keep in mind the connection, which was once so close, between our own political life and the heroic era of Puritanism in England. Of this point of interest the addresses have largely availed themselves. — *Joseph H. Allen.*

The Discovery of Nebraska. An historical sketch read before the Nebraska Historical Society, April 16, 1880. By JAMES W. SAVAGE. Pamphlet, 42 pp.

In this monograph Mr. Savage (1847) begins with giving his reasons for believing that Nebraska was discovered "fourscore years before the Pilgrims landed on the venerable shores of Massachusetts;" and then endeavors to show that the land of Quivera, sought about the middle of the sixteenth century, was in fact Nebraska. He has gathered many valuable records, and narrates several interesting circumstances, which tend to prove that early in the spring of 1540, Coronado, a young Spanish cavalier, with three hundred Spaniards and some eight hundred Mexicans, set forth from Mexico on an expedition to discover "the seven cities of Cibola;" and after travelling notably through the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos and along the banks of the Arkansas River, they reached at last, in 1541, the southern boundary of Nebraska. The history is romantic, and the evidence has been put in an attractive form.

A Narragansett Idyl. By A HARVARD GRADUATE OF '79. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. 1880. p. 33.

The above is a pleasing trifle in dramatic form, and gives evidence of ability which will probably find expression in more ambitious efforts of the same style. The author is Frank Donaldson (1879), who during the past year has been taking advanced courses at the Johns Hopkins University.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & Co. have ssued a new edition of Professor Charles E. Norton's (1846) "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," one of those thoroughly good books that never become old.

LEONARD A. JONES (1855) will publish shortly "Pledges and Collateral Securities." The three articles upon Collateral Securities, which have been printed in the *American Law Review* for the current year, much enlarged, will form a portion of this book. He has also now in press a work upon "Chattel Mortgages," — a chapter of which was published in the *Southern Law Review*, for June–July.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

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SHALL THE "REGISTER" STOP?

To the Subscribers and others:—

IT now becomes necessary to determine upon the future of THE HARVARD REGISTER. The next issue closes the first year, and with it end all obligations to the subscribers for 1880. To the present time the paper has been pecuniarily a failure; and its continuance depends wholly on the promptness with which the present subscribers will renew their subscriptions, and the readiness with which others will subscribe. The publisher can no longer maintain the publication at his own cost.

If sufficient support should be received, THE REGISTER for 1881 would surpass, in every respect, what it was for 1880. It would appear as a handsome and well-filled magazine, containing in each issue no less than fifty pages the same size as *Harper's* or *Scribner's*. This would give to subscribers about SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGES of matter with upwards of ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. The articles would be furnished, as heretofore, chiefly by well-known writers. The engravings, paper, and presswork would be in no way inferior to that of the past year, and the typography, in many respects, would be greatly improved; notably in the substitution of larger type in the news department, and an artistic cover.

During the year several important series of articles would be published: "The Harvard Preparatory Schools;" "Twenty Presidents of Harvard College," a series of biographical sketches, illustrated with portraits, beginning with Henry Dunster and ending with Cornelius Conway Felton. "The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," comprising historical and descriptive sketches, in popular style, of the various departments of the great museum; "The Harvard Library," illustrating and describing many of the rare, curious, and valuable manuscripts, coins, books, and other objects that have been gathered in the past two hundred and fifty years; "The Botanic Garden," showing the arrangement of the specimens and the development of this important branch of the University; "The Mineralogical Cabinet," one of the largest and most valuable museums of its class in this country; "The Medical School Collections," the accumulations of many years by some of the most distinguished members of the medical profession; "The Peabody Museum," already the finest archæological and ethnological collection in America; and other series of equal value, besides a new department after the style of the "Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Monthly*, in which would be told many entertaining anecdotes of Harvard men.

There would also be biographical sketches, histories, and descriptions of buildings; reports of the important actions of the Corporation, the Overseers, the Faculties; a record of all gifts made to the University; besides the register of publications, marriages, and deaths, as well as a full account of the noteworthy doings of alumni of every department of the University.

In short, THE REGISTER would aim to give, in better style and more completely than heretofore, such news of Harvard and her alumni and students as would be of interest to every person interested generally in higher education, and particularly in this University.

By the new arrangement the magazine would contain twice the number of pages and twice the number of illustrations that it did in the past year, and therefore the subscription price must necessarily be raised to three dollars a year.

If you have approved of the course of THE REGISTER, which has been edited and published solely on the responsibility of an undergraduate, and think it worthy of support, be kind enough to send in, without delay, your subscriptions, or promises that you will subscribe for the coming year. It might be added that hundreds of encouraging letters have been received which cannot be used here; but one just received from President Eliot is worthy of consideration.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S LETTER.

17 QUINCY STREET, Nov. 12, 1880.

Dear Sir,—THE HARVARD REGISTER seems to me to have fairly won a place for itself. During the current year the paper has given much interesting news about the College and the professional schools, and many good descriptions of the work going on in the various departments of the University. Among the numerous facts relating to graduates, which you collect, I always find some which I am glad to learn. The information you have given about the principal preparatory schools has also interested me. THE REGISTER meets in good degree the wants of graduates at a distance, who desire to keep themselves informed as to what is going on at Cambridge.

For these reasons, and because, too, I respect your energy and perseverance, I shall be much pleased if THE REGISTER gains support enough to warrant you in continuing its publication.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

MR. MOSES KING.

"The Harvard Register sends up a flag of distress. Its failure would be so manifestly a detriment to the university, that we cannot believe it will be allowed to go down."—*The Nation.*

GRADUATE STUDENTS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES.

THAT Harvard took a wise step ten years ago when she established on a sound basis a graduate department, is emphatically asserted by President Barnard in his latest annual report, where, on pages 56, 57, 58, he urges upon the trustees of Columbia College the necessity of making a similar move. He states his reasons, and asserts that a graduate department not only would be beneficial to the regular academic department, but that it is almost essential to its continued welfare. He then adds:—

"It does not follow, that, in aiming at something higher, it need suffer the undergraduate department to fall into neglect, or to be lost in the shadow of the superior development. The very contrary is more likely to be the case. In proportion as the College grows, in whatever direction, the impression of its importance and magnitude grows correspondingly upon the public mind; and this re-acts to the benefit of all the departments. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the truth of the remark here made than the observation of the recent history of those contemporary institutions which have already entered upon this field of superior instruction. As yet there are not many of these. Three only invite this examination, Harvard University, Yale College, and the College of New Jersey. The first two have been offering instruction to graduates for twenty or more years; the last for a briefer period. The most noticeable fact about them is, that from the very commencement of this system of higher instruction there dates in every one a more remarkable era of undergraduate prosperity than has been experienced in any former period of the history of either. In the first mentioned of these, Harvard University, two causes have been conspiring to produce this effect; viz., the opening of instruction to graduates, and the large development of the elective system in the undergraduate course. In the other two the elective system has been but recently introduced, and is limited to certain studies of the junior and senior years; Yale in this respect being considerably more conservative than Princeton.

"From a comparison of catalogues, it appears that, fifteen years ago, when the system of graduate instruction at Harvard University was still in its infancy, the number of resident graduates was only nine, and the number of undergraduates three hundred and eighty-five. This latter number had remained stationary for the previous eight years, having been three hundred and eighty-one in 1857. During the year just past, the number of graduate students on the roll, most of them studying for higher degrees, is fifty-one. The number of undergraduates is eight hundred and thirteen, having considerably more than doubled.

"At Yale College, fifteen years ago, there were no resident graduates. The number of undergraduates was in that year four hundred and fifty-eight. This number was actually less than eight years previously, the total number of undergraduates at Yale in 1856-7 having been four hundred and seventy-two. The catalogue for the present year shows the number in the graduate course to be thirty-nine, and the total number of undergraduates to have advanced to five hundred and eighty-one, a gain of more than twenty-five per cent.

"At Princeton, fifteen years ago, there were no resident graduates, and the undergraduates numbered two hundred and forty-eight. This college had been for eight years stationary, having had two hundred and thirty-six undergraduates in 1857. During the year just closing, the number of graduates under instruction at Princeton has been forty-eight, and the total on the undergraduate list four hundred and thirteen; showing an increase of one hundred and sixty-five, or sixty-seven per cent.

"The growth of these institutions is the more remarkable from the fact that it is shared with scarcely any of their contemporaries. Bowdoin, Brown, the Wesleyan, Trinity, Middlebury, Union, Hamilton, and Rutgers are substantially where they were ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. Williams had two hundred and twenty-four on her list in 1857, and two hundred and six in 1880. Amherst alone has materially gained, her undergraduate attendance

having increased since 1870 from two hundred and fifty-five to three hundred and forty-seven. But Amherst, since 1875, has established the elective system in the junior and senior classes, and has provided for giving advanced instruction to graduates."

THE LOAN FUND.

NOT more than one-third of those who received aid from the "Loan Fund" have repaid the money thus borrowed. This neglect in meeting a college obligation is due chiefly to a failure to appreciate the conditions under which the money was loaned. Good character, not high scholarship, is the essential condition in applicants for aid from the Loan Fund; and each beneficiary is required to sign a note payable on demand before he can receive the money loaned to him. No interest is charged, and the Trustees have never presented a note for payment; but this fact, however, does not lessen the obligation incurred. The distinct understanding on which the money is assigned is, that it is a loan, not a gift. The Fund has been considerably increased by repayments from former grateful beneficiaries, but its growth has not been commensurate with that of the College.

Money received from "scholarships" and from the "Beneficiary Fund" is a gift, for which no other payment is expected than faithful work at college; and this payment is in most cases given. The number of those undergraduates whose college rank does not entitle them to a scholarship, but whose means are quite limited, constantly increases. These men are thought not to be undeserving of college aid, in view of the different rates of intellectual development that mark young men in college, and the fact that many who take no high rank in college gain prominence in the world. From men like these come the majority of applications to the Loan Fund; and, in order that it may continue to fulfil its purpose, prompt repayment of the loans is necessary. Those whose college course would have come to an untimely end but for the aid received from this fund, owe a debt, not only to the College, but to all undergraduates who are similarly situated.

Many worthy applicants each year are necessarily refused solely by reason of the comparative smallness of the sum now on hand, — a sum that would be materially increased by the repayment of former loans.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

BY accepting the proposition which has been made in reference to a public park to include the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard College, the city of Boston would gain extensive and beautiful public grounds at about a quarter of what the City would otherwise have to pay for them, and at the same time be permanently relieved of the greater part of the cost of their improvement and maintenance. In order to obtain a glorious public park of 168 acres, the City is asked to contribute 48 acres, while the College is willing to contribute 120 acres which it holds under an obligation to establish an arboretum or collection of trees systematically arranged with a view to scientific and educational purposes.

In this proposition the College desires simply to carry out the plans of the founder of the arboretum. If the City should unite with the College in the park scheme, the arboretum would be made more useful, (1) by extending it over adjoining ground; (2) by adding to the required systematic arrangement a natural disposition of trees; and (3) by opening it to the public.

INDEX — CONTRIBUTORS — SUBSCRIBERS.

In the December issue we shall publish a full index to the thirteen numbers of Vols. I. and II.; a list of the contributors, and the names of paying subscribers for the past year.

THE Harvard Club of San Francisco are urging upon the college authorities the importance of holding the examinations for admission in San Francisco at the same time that they are held in Cambridge, Chicago, and Cincinnati. In consequence of the difference of longitude, the examinations would have to begin at an early hour in the morning of each day, lest the papers should be telegraphed from the Atlantic coast.

DR. HENRY K. OLIVER, jun. (1852), suggests that it would be a good custom to have a seat reserved on the platform, with the officers and invited guests, for the oldest graduate present at Commencement; and there can be no doubt that the suggestion is an admirable one, and would meet the hearty approval of every alumnus.

PLANS for the Harvard Medical School building, which is to be erected on Boylston Street, in the Back-Bay district of Boston, will soon be decided upon, and the building be pushed forward to an early completion.

ANY ONE having copies of the President's Reports and catalogues, — especially the old ones, — for which they have no special use, will be kind enough to send them to President Eliot, Cambridge.

THE second floor and the basement of the new section of the wing of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will soon be occupied.

NOTES.

PROFESSOR ASA GRAY will be 70 years of age Nov. 18.

AN appendix of four pages, describing specimens collected by Professor W. H. Pettee (1861), on the North Fork of Oregon Creek, has been added to Lesquereux' "Report on the Fossil Plants of the Auriferous Gravel Deposits of the Sierra Nevada," Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. VI., No. 2.

Vol. VI., No. 9, of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, contains the seventh report of the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, on the east coast of the United States, by the United-States Coast-Survey steamer "Blake," Commander J. R. Bartlett, United-States Navy. "Description of a Gravitating Trap for obtaining Specimens of Animal Life from Intermedial Ocean Depths," by Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, United-States Navy, 4 pp., 1 plate.

THE early graduates of Harvard would hardly recognize their *alma mater* in her present dimensions, her new dress, and her many added charms. A little city of academic buildings, more than thirty in number, would be found in and around the College grounds. The splendor of the new edifices, the number and richness of the cabinets of science and art, and laboratories, would excite their amazement. The whole number of students, in all the departments, is not less than 1,400. If all the members of the various faculties were to appear in the procession on Commencement Day, you could count up one hundred and twenty-eight. To describe all the branches of learning and science taught there, and the mode of teaching them, would be a task like that of describing the streets of Boston. We become bewildered in attempting to trace this perfect network of instruction in literature, science, and art. There is not a foot of ground on this continent that does not feel the influence of this seat of learning; and scarcely one that does not contribute something to swell the number of specimens collected in its museums and cabinets. In 1870 its funds amounted to $2,500,000. Since that time, $3,000,000 more have been received. — *Dr. Barnas Sears in "Education."*

GRADUATES.

GEORGE MILLER PINNEY, Jun. (1878), has been admitted to the bar in San Francisco, Cal.

OSBORNE CURTIS (1878) is in Trinity College, Cambridge, England, working for the history tripos.

HENRY G. DANFORTH (1877) is attorney and counsellor-at-law, No. 44 Powers' Building, Rochester, N.Y.

JAMES GRIER (1868) has his law-office in Kuhn's Law Building, No. 96 Diamond Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

HENRY D. HOBSON (1876) has removed his law-office from Caledonia to Fargo, Cass County, Dakota Territory.

CHARLES H. CRANE (*m.* 1847), of Washington, D.C., is the assistant surgeon-general in the United-States army.

PROFESSOR E. P. THWING (1855) has begun his winter-lectures at Bethany Institute, Second Avenue, New York.

HENRY S. HOWE (1869) is the agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and Laconia Company, of Biddeford, Me.

JOHN C. GAGE (1856) is the senior member of the firm of Gage & Ladd, attorneys at law, 14 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S (1839) sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company last spring has been published in pamphlet form.

CHARLES W. DURHAM (1868) is the United-States assistant engineer, with office now on board the steamer "General Barnard," at Rock Island, Ill.

PHILIP BELKNAP MARCOU (1876), who received the degree of A. M. in 1879, has recently been appointed instructor in French at the Johns Hopkins University.

AT the banquet given to President Grant, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Oct. 13, speeches were made by Gov. John Davis Long (1857), and Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar (1835).

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (*s.* 1862) gave, before the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 6, an account of the geology and paleontology of the Lake Basin of Florissant, Col., famous for its insect and plant remains.

THE woman-suffragists of Massachusetts held a meeting at Worcester, Oct. 20, 21, on the anniversary of the first woman's-rights convention, held there thirty years ago. Among the speakers were William H. Channing (1829), T. W. Higginson (1841).

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jun. (1855) presided at an informal meeting of the directors and officers of the various co-operative associations of Boston, at the Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club and Institute, Oct. 19, where Josiah Quincy (1821) made a short speech introducing Thomas Hughes of London, Eng.

FREDERICK GARDNER (1880) of Middletown, Conn., had the charge, during the summer months, of the fish collections made at Newport, R.I., by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. This is Mr. Gardner's third summer's work in the same line. He is now studying for Ph. D. in the graduate department of Harvard.

LUCIUS LEE HUBBARD (1872) is counsellor-at-law at No. 19 Congress Street, Boston; and is the assistant vice-president of the New-York, New-England, and Western Investment Company, — a company, having a capital stock of $200,000, for dealing in securities and acting as agents in refunding and re-organizing debts of municipalities, railroad companies, and other corporations.

RICHARD T. GREENER (1870) is the subject of a long biographical sketch, accompanied by his portrait, in *Rumor*, — "a representative colored American newspaper." The opening statement is, that "No young colored man of the present day has attained such well-deserved fame, upon the well-grounded requirements of adequate preparation, intellectual activity, and fearlessness in maintaining the rights of his race," as Mr. Greener.

THE following is a list of Harvard alumni who have been consecrated bishops in the Protestant-Episcopal Church: —

Name.	Class.	Diocese.	Date of consecration.
Samuel Seabury . . .	1724	Conn. .	Nov. 14, 1784.
Edward Bass	1744	Mass. .	May 7, 1797.
Samuel Parker . . .	1764	Mass. .	Sept. 14, 1804.
Theodore Dehon . . .	1795	S. Carolina.	Oct. 15, 1812.
Philander Chase . . .	1818	Ohio . .	Feb. 11, 1819.
Alfred Lee	1827	Delaware.	Oct. 12, 1841.
Jonathan M. Wainwright	1812	New York.	Nov. 10, 1852.
Frederic D. Huntington (*l.*)	1842	Cent. N.Y.	Apr. 8, 1869.
William S. Perry . . .	1854	Iowa . .	Sept. 20, 1876.

Bishop Seabury was the first bishop consecrated for the American Church. Bishop Bass was the first bishop of Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. JACKSON (1879) is at the Boston University Law School.

G. H. BURRILL (1879) is teaching at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

CHARLES A. HAMILTON (1878) is teacher in the High School at Fitchburg.

DR. GEORGE F. BECKER (1868) is United-States geologist-in-charge at Virginia, Nevada.

WALTER RAYMOND (1873) is general agent of the Montreal and Boston Air Line, at Boston.

GOV. JOHN D. LONG (1857) made an address at the agricultural fair at Concord, Oct. 1.

JOHN F. TYLER (1877) is reading law in the office of Bond Brothers & Bottum, Northampton.

GEORGE B. WHEELOCK (1873), of Roxbury, is studying law at the Boston University Law School.

JOHN L. KING (1871) is the junior member of the law-firm of Sedgwick, Ames, & King of Syracuse, N.Y.

TWENTY-FIVE graduates of Harvard College have become presidents of other colleges or theological seminaries.

WILLIAM G. TWOMBLEY (1879) has returned from Europe, and has entered the Columbia Law School, New-York City.

JACOB C. PATTON (1877) has been appointed principal and superintendent of the Public Graded School, at Savannah, Mo.

REV. SAMUEL J. BARROWS (*t.* 1875) is to be the editor of the *Christian Register*, and begins his work in that position Jan. 1, 1881.

CHARLES E. BROWN (1849), of Yarmouth, N.S., made several excellent exhibits of butter, fowl, etc., at the recent annual exhibition of the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, and was awarded several prizes.

AT the thirtieth anniversary of the woman-suffrage movement at Worcester, Oct. 21, Col. T. W. Higginson (1841) acted as presiding officer, and Rev. Samuel May (1829) as secretary.

JAMES GREEN, ECR. (1862), avocat, qui a passé plusieurs années en Europe, parle facilement le Français, l'Anglais, l'Allemand et l'Italien. M. Green fera les actes de vente, procurations, et se chargera des procès, etc. *Le Travailleur*, Worcester.

IT may not be generally known that four graduates of Harvard College have been raised to the peerage in England. They are: —

George Downing	class of 1642
John Davie	" " 1681
John Stewart	" " 1734
John Wentworth	" " 1755

SAMUEL S. GREEN (1858) of Worcester, after generously paying for a subscription of the Worcester High School, and kindly ordering the paper for the Free Public Library, of which he is the librarian, now writes to us as follows: —

"I wish to see THE HARVARD REGISTER sustained. Therefore, I send you two dollars for the numbers of 1880 already sent to me, and those that are to come to complete the volume."

DR. C. A. BRACKETT (*d.* 1873) read an essay at the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science held at the lecture-room of the Boston Society of Natural History, Oct. 27. The following Harvard graduates were elected officers: President, J. L. Williams (*m.* 1848); Vice-President, Thomas H. Chandler (1848); Recording Secretary, J. T. Codman (*d.* 1870); Corresponding Secretary, C. P. Wilson (*d.* 1872); Treasurer, L. D. Shepard (D.M.D., 1879). On the board of censors, E. G. Tucker (*m.* 1860).

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR (1862) has been admitted as partner in the new publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co. It will be remembered that he was formerly a partner of James R. Osgood, under the same style of firm name as at present. And when that firm was succeeded by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Mr. Ticknor entered the paper house of Samuel D. Warren & Co., where he remained until the recent change. As the new firm begins under the brightest auspices, there can be but little doubt, that, aside from his innate preference for the book-trade, Mr. Ticknor has made an advantageous move.

A FINE portrait of Hon. William A. Richardson (1843), Judge of the United States Court of Claims, has been painted by Staigg. The subject of the picture was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant; and this is his official portrait, to be put up in the Treasury Department together with those of previous secretaries. Judge Richardson was very popular as Judge of Probate in Middlesex County, in this State; and his friends recognize with pleasure the skill of the distinguished artist in placing on canvas a very life-like expression of his face: the firm mouth and very keen but genial eyes are especially noticeable. — *Boston Traveller.*

THOMAS C. AMORY (1830) read a paper before a special meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, Oct. 25. At the same meeting G. Washington Warren (1830) made a few remarks.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT (S. D. 1878) of Roslindale, P.O., Boston, has prepared scientific lectures on the following subjects: —

1. "The Brain and Sleep."
2. "Some Evidence of Evolution."
3. "Phenomena of Animal Life:" six lectures originally delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston.

LORING E. BECKWITH (1864) is delivering, this year, a course of lectures on "The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth." The subjects of the successive lectures are: —

I. Introductory.
II. Walter Raleigh: His Life, Character, and Writings.
III. Philip Sidney: His Life, Character, and Writings.
IV. Edmund Spenser: His Life, Character, and Miscellaneous Writings.
V. Edmund Spenser: The Faerie Queene.
VI. Minor Elizabethan Poets.
VII. The Origin and Progress of the English Drama, and the Early Elizabethan Dramatists.
VIII. William Shakespeare: The Man.
IX. William Shakespeare: The Dramatist.
X. Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the Minor Elizabethan Dramatists.
XI. Francis Bacon: His Life and Character.
XII. Francis Bacon: His Writings. Richard Hooker: His Life, Character, and Writings. Robert Burton.

Mr. Beckwith is prepared to deliver a course of twelve lectures on "The Literature of the Age of Queen Anne," and has also a third series of twelve lectures in preparation on "Wordsworth and his Contemporaries." He has delivered during the past year one hundred and seventy-seven lectures in Boston and vicinity.

UNDERGRADUATES.

CHARLES H. HOLMAN (1882) received the following note from the editorial office of the *Atlantic Monthly:* —

"We do not print translations, except in very rare cases; but your version of the 'Epitaph on Erotion' is so lovely that we will take it for the Contributors' Club."

CLUBS.

JOHN S. WHITE (1870) has been elected a member of the Harvard Club of New York.

THE Harvard Club of New-York City held its regular monthly meeting and supper at Delmonico's, Oct. 16, at 9.30 P.M.

HARVARD EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN. NO. 2.

To the list of the living graduates of Harvard who have been ordained in the Episcopal Church, as published in the September HARVARD REGISTER, should be added the following: —

William F. Cheney (1873), Dedham.
Asa Dalton (1848), Portland, Me.
Willam B. Edson (1848), Clifton Springs, N.Y.
James Haughton (1860), Yonkers, N.Y.
Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D. (1848), Dean of General Theological Seminary, New York.
James O. S. Huntington, (1875) Syracuse, N.Y.
Benjamin Judkins (1848) Windsor, Conn.
William C. Leverett (1852), Carlisle, Penn.
Arthur H. Locke (1873), Portland, Me.
Henry C. Mayer (1866), New York.
Robert C. McIlwain (1865), Keokuk, Io.
Haslett McKim (1866), New Windsor, N.Y.
R. Withers Memminger (1859), Flat Rock, N.C.
Henry P. Nichols (1871), Brunswick, Me.
Louis S. Osborne (1873), Sandusky, O.
W. Stevens Parker, D.D. (1850), Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Joshua R. Peirce (1851), Boston.
Emery M. Porter (1838), Lonsdale, R.I.
Edward A. Renouf (1838), Keene, N.H.
John S. Wallace (1852), Annapolis, Md.
Henry D. Ward (1816), Philadelphia, Penn.
Edward A. Washburn, D.D. (1838), New York.
George R. Wheelock (1873), North Attleborough.

It was an error to put George D. Wildes (1873) in the list, the clergyman being George D. Wildes (*a.* 1854).

WILLIAM M. GROTON (1873) is not at Groton, Mass., but at St. Stephens, N.B.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

FOUR members of the present senior class are in charge of Sunday schools, as follows: A. M. Judy, Roxbury; C. R. Eliot, Boston; L. B. Macdonald, Watertown; Alfred Gooding, Brookline.

REV. E. E. HALE will address the Debating Society of the Divinity School on Monday evening, Nov. 22, in Divinity Chapel. Subject, "Missionary Work in the West." Addresses are expected from W. H. Baldwin, Dec. 6, and later, from Mary A. Livermore and Edwin Mead.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN will read Cicero's "*De Naturæ Deorum*" on Thursday evenings in the library of Divinity School.

THE "ANNEX."

THE report of the work of the first year has just appeared. From it the following extracts are made. Funds amounting to more than $16,000 were subscribed, by a small number of persons, payable at various times within four years from the beginning of the work, according to the needs of the Managers. Twenty-seven ladies began the year, and twenty-five of them continued through it. At the examination, four were examined on a preparatory course the same as that required for admission to college, one on a course akin to that of the Women's Examination, and the remainder in one or more branches. Three began a regular course, the studies taken being the same as those of a first year's course in college. Another began a four-years' course of advanced studies. The others were special students, of whom thirteen took one study, four took two, and four took four.

Of the different departments of study, Greek was taken by 6, Latin by 9, Sanskrit by 1, English by 5, German by 5, French by 6, philosophy by 4, political economy by 6, history by 4, music by 1, mathematics by 7, physics by 3, botany by 5.

Recitation-rooms were rented in two private houses on Appian Way, and there was also provided a separate apartment for the convenience of students needing a place to spend the time between recitations. Here some of the instructors have left books of reference from time to time.

There are now forty-three ladies in the following classes: —

	CLASSES.	STUDENTS.
Greek	4	18
Latin	4	16
English	2	6
German	3	10
French	1	2
Italian	1	2
Philosophy	2	8
Political economy	1	1
History	3	10
Mathematics	4	10
Physics	1	3
Botany	1	2
Astronomy	2	3

The twenty-nine classes are taught by seven professors, four assistant professors, and twelve instructors.

Ten ladies are pursuing the regular course of four years. Of the remainder, twenty-two take one course, seven take two courses, and four take four courses.

The receipts of the "Annex" have been: —

Subscriptions paid	$7,500 00	
Fees from pupils	3,725 00	
		$11,225 00
Interest on deposits		128 29
		$11,353 29

And the expenditures: —

Paid to instructors	$5,171 00	
Rent of recitation-rooms	450 00	
Printing, stationery, and supplies . .	177 04	
Microscopes	110 00	
Library fee for two pupils	10 00	
Services at entrance examination . .	35 00	
		$5,953 04
Balance on deposit		5,400 25
		$11,353 29

The members of the "Advisory Board," or those professors who establish the requisitions for admission, are George L. Goodale, William W. Goodwin, James B. Greenough, E. W. Gurney, James M. Peirce.

Any student in the "Annex," at the end of her period of study is entitled to a certificate, stating the studies in which she has passed satisfactory examinations. Any one who has passed satisfactorily on a four-years' course of study, such as would be accepted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Harvard College, will be entitled to a certificate to that effect.

The students for the second year come from as far west as the Mississippi River, and the roll includes the names of sixteen who were here last year.

POLITICS.

JULIUS DEXTER (1860) was elected member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes at the recent election in Cincinnati, O.

GEORGE BLISS (1851) and J. Langdon Ward (1862) were members of the New-York County Republican Convention held Oct. 20, for nominating a mayor and other city officers.

NEARLY four hundred Young Republicans of Cleveland, O., who had never voted for a President, visited the home of Gen. Garfield, at his Mentor Farm, Oct. 8. When they arrived there the president of the battalion, Hermon W. Grannis (1879), was introduced, and presented in a brief and eloquent address the compliments of the young men. The Cleveland *Leader* of the next morning published the address in full, and added: "Mr. Grannis covered himself with laurels of glory. His grace, fine enunciation, and honest sentiments were complimented by several members of Gen. Garfield's household. Cheers followed the delivery of the address."

REPUBLICAN meetings near Boston were addressed by the following graduates: —

Thomas W. Higginson (1841), at Beverly, Oct. 4; Gardner, Oct. 6; Boston (ward 18), Oct. 7; South Boston, Oct. 23; Abington, Oct. 25; Brockton, Oct. 28; Boston (colored voters), Oct. 30; Boston (German voters), Oct. 30; Chelsea, Nov. 1.

Thomas Russell (1845), at Lynn, Sept. 30, and at Clarendon Hall, Somerville, Oct. 18.

Charles A. Foster (*l.* 1853), at Brookline, Sept. 27, and at Salem Hall, Maplewood, Oct. 19.

William Everett (1859), at town-hall, Quincy, Oct. 16.

Harvey N. Shepard (1871), at Maverick Hall, South Boston. Oct. 18.

Moorfield Storey (1866), at Oakland Garden, Boston, Oct, 20.

J. Q. A. Brackett (1875), at Ward 16, Boston, Sept. 27.

George G. Crocker (1864), at Milton Lower Falls, Sept. 28.

Edward L. Pierce (*l.* 1852), at Milton Lower Falls, Sept. 28.

HARVARD ROLL OF HONOR FOR WOMEN.

HARVARD has a "Roll of Honor" for the names of men who ventured and gave their lives in the cause of the nation; and there has been erected a Memorial Hall, in which their names are also carved on tablets of marble, which bring daily to mind their brave deeds, their noble lives, and their heroic deaths.

The mention in THE HARVARD REGISTER for October, of the portraits of *two* women in the Harvard Dining Hall, reminds us that not a few women have well deserved to be gratefully remembered by the alumni of Harvard; women who have done what they could, ever since the munificent gift of Lady Moulson, who leads the list, in 1643, of £100, which grew to £400 before the College succeeded in obtaining it from the treasury of the colony. This was followed, in 1656, by the widow's mite, the gift of £1, from "a widow in Roxbury." And so the stream has flowed, down to our day, each giving "what she could," in sums varying from the legacy of Judith Finch, in 1676, of *fourteen shillings*, to the $140,000, the noble legacy of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, in 1879. The total of these benefactions amounts, in money alone, to near $325,000, besides the gifts of lands, books, pictures, and apparatus to a very great amount.

The names of these benefactors (not including the hundreds of donors to the library since 1840) are 167 in number. The objects of their liberality are various; but, through the whole period, they are largely for scholarships, for the aid of indigent students, and in aid of the Divinity School. Besides the names which are here given, there is a host of others, unwilling to let their "light shine before men," whose gifts have come anonymously, the identity of the givers being lost under the modest title of "a friend," or "a person not willing his name should be known," or the "widow in Roxbury" who sent her mite.

Thus, though the list which follows gives many names worthy of honor, there is a multitude of others, not less worthy of our gratitude, of whose modest gifts no record can be made, who have found their reward in the silent thanks of those to whom their bounty has smoothed the way over one of the hard passages of early life, the rugged road which so many must pass over to gain even the threshold of the doors leading to a professional career. There is also a class of valuable gifts not mentioned here: it is the gifts of collections, specimens, and books to the several museums of the University; frequently the accumulations of fathers, husbands, and sons, which women have generously placed where they are most likely to be of use.

DONATIONS TO THE COLLEGE BY WOMEN, TO 1744.

		£.	s.	d.
1643.	Lady Moulson	100	0	0
1656.	A widow in Roxbury	1	0	0
1658.	Bridget Wynes, Charlestown	4	0	0
1676.	Judith Finch, legacy	0	14	0
1695.	Mrs. Mary Anderson, legacy	5	0	0
1696.	Samuel Sewall, and Hannah Sewall, his wife	300 acres.		
		£.	s.	d.
1700.	Madam Mary Anderson, Boston	5	0	0
1718.	Madam Hutchinson	10	0	0
1723.	Madam Mary Saltonstall	100	0	0
1725.	Mrs. Anne Mills	50	0	0
1730.	Madam Mary Saltonstall, legacy	1,000	0	0
1733.	Madam Dorothy Saltonstall, legacy	300	0	0
1744.	Mrs. Holden and daughters, Holden Chapel	400	0	0

DONATIONS TO REPLACE THE LIBRARY BURNED IN 1764.

		£.	s.	d.
1764.	Mrs. Davis, Boston, books	3	12	0
	Mrs. Grace Gardner, Boston, books			
	Mrs. Elizabeth Mayhew, Boston, etchings			
	Mary Lindell, Charlestown, books, &c.			
	Abigail Stevens, Charlestown, books	5	5	0
	Mary Gibbs, Gloucester, books	1	16	0
	Lady Pepperell, Kittery, books	10	10	0

FOR THE PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL HISTORY.

1805.	Hannah Brackett, Portsmouth	$2,000

FOR THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Life Subscriptions.

1816.	Mrs. Eleanor Davis	$100
	Mrs. Elizabeth Derby	100
	Mrs. Samuel Smith	100
	Mrs. Eliza Wetmore, Salem	100
	Mrs. Elizabeth Amory (annual)	100
	Mrs. Hannah Amory	100
	Mrs. Rebecca Lowell	100
	Mrs. Sarah C. Lowell	100

Other Subscriptions for same.

1826.	Mrs. Hannah Allen	$10
	Ann Bent	20
	Mrs. E. Billings	5
	Mrs. Sarah Blake	100
	Mrs. Oliver Brewster	20
	Miss Cochran	100
	Mrs. William Cochran	100
	Mrs. Henry Dearborn	100
	Mrs. Samuel Dexter	100
	Mrs. Catherine Eliot	550
	Mrs. M. Hammatt	20
	Mrs. D. Henshaw	10
	Mrs. S. Holland	10
	Elizabeth and Susan Inches	50
	Anna Jackson	10
	Miss E. J. Jackson	5
	Hannah Jackson	5
	Misses Kinsley and Pierce	5
	Mrs. Melvin Lord	3
	Mrs. Sarah Parkman	100
	Mary and Sarah Payne	20
	Mrs. John Phillips	20
	Mrs. B. T. Pickman	20

FOR THE PROFESSORSHIP OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE AND THE PASTORAL CARE.

1829.	Catherine Eliot	$1,000
	Mrs. Sarah Blake	100
	Mrs. Catherine Codman	30
	Hepsy C. Howard	100
	Mrs. Sarah Parkman	100

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Of Books, Prints, Portraits, Busts, Coins, and Medals, from January, 1780, to July, 1840, inclusive (the list since then is too long to be published here).

Hannah Adams.
Hannah C. Andrews.
Mrs. Sarah Appleton.
Mrs. Jeremy Belknap.
Sophia Bradford.
Margaret Crafts.
Mrs. Andrew Eliot.
Mrs. William H. Eliot.
Mrs. John Farrar.
Lydia Maria Francis.
Mrs. Stephen Higginson.
Rebecca Holbrook.
Maria Aletta Hulshoff.
Rachel F. A. Lee.
Elizabeth B. Manning.
Madame de Neufville.
Lydia Phillips.
Mrs. Josiah Quincy.
Charlotte M. Riddle.
Jane E. Roscoe.
Mrs. Charles Sanders.
Catherine M. Sedgwick.
Eliza F. Stearns.
Judith Turner.
Susan Ward.
Mrs. (Archbishop) Whately.

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM 1836 TO 1873.

1836.	Sarah Jackson, Boston	$10,000
1836.	Hannah C. Andrews, Hingham	500
1839.	Mrs. Nathan Tufts	500
1846.	Mrs. Nancy Kendall, Leominster	2,000
1853.	Mrs. Francis Parkman (books)	
1853.	Caroline Plummer, Salem	15,000
1855.	Mrs. Susan J. Davis (books)	
1857.	Mrs. Eliza W. Haven (books)	
1858.	Mrs. L. Waterhouse (books)	
1859.	Mary Osgood, Medford	6,000
1861.	Miss Mary P. Townsend, Boston	25,000
1863.	Priscilla Melvill (portraits)	
1865.	Mrs. George Hayward (bust)	
1867.	Mrs. Caroline Merriam	1,000
1868.	Mrs. Anna E. Salter Toppan	5,000
1870.	Mrs. Rebecca A. Perkins	1,000
1870.	Mrs. Annie M. Bowen (portrait)	
1871.	Mrs. Eliza Farrar	10,000
1871.	Misses Wigglesworth	1,000
1871.	M. Louisa Shaw	500
1872.	Mrs. Caroline Gilman (portraits)	
1873.	Mrs. R. S. Mackintosh	2,500
1873.	Lucy Osgood	12,000
1873.	Mrs. Abby Adams	300
1873.	Misses Wigglesworth	300
1873.	Mrs. Anna Parker (bust)	

TO REPAIR LOSSES BY THE GREAT BOSTON FIRE OF 1872.

1873.	A minister's widow	$25
	Mrs. N. I. Bowditch	2,000
	Mrs. T. G. Cary, Cambridge	300
	Elizabeth Dexter, Beverly	300
	Mrs. A. G. Farwell	50
	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	500
	Mary B. Nelson, Newburyport	100
	Mrs. George Osborne	100
	Mrs. John Preston, N. Ispwich, N. H.	100
	Mrs. Anna Richmond, Providence	1,000
	Mrs. G. Howland Shaw	3,000
	Eliza Shimmin	200
	Mrs. Alice M. Sumner	100
	Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer	200
	Mrs. George Ticknor	100
	Mrs. Royal Turner (Randolph)	500
	Mary Ann Wales	500
	Mrs. William Whitney and daughter	5,000
	Mrs. Harriet J. G. Denny	5,000
	Sarah Lee	200

1876.	Mrs. Ann F. Schaeffer	$1,974 28
1876.	Levina Hoar	4,500
1877.	Charlotte Harris	2,000
1877.	Susan Tufts, Weymouth	200
1877.	Mary Carpenter (portrait)	
1878.	Mrs. John M. Forbes	200

DONATIONS FROM 1873 TO 1880.

1879.	Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever	$140,000
	Mrs. Mary Tileston, New York, for the Divinity School	40,000

FOR THE FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

	Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson	$30 25
	Mrs. E. B. Bowditch	1,000
	Mrs. Susan W. Farwell	50
	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	100
	Anna C. Lowell	500
	Abby W. May	50
	Mrs. Samuel May	50
	Mrs. Caroline Merriam	500
	Mrs. Abby Crocker Richmond	1,000
	Mrs. Isaac Sweetser	100
	Mary Ann Wales	200
	Mrs. Charles E. Ware	500
	Mary Wigglesworth	500

FOR THE OBSERVATORY.

	Mrs. Brooks	$100
	Mrs. J. M. Forbes	200
	Mrs. A. Hemenway	100
	Mrs. S. Hooper	100
	Mrs. Anna C. Lodge	50
	Mrs. David Sears	100
	Mrs. Cora L. Shaw	50
	Mrs. Mary C. Sparks	300
	Jane Welles	1,000
	Misses Wigglesworth	100
	Mrs. Anna S. Bigelow (portrait)	

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, OCTOBER.

Hon. Charles R. Codman, president, in the chair. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in the following appointments and re-appointments, viz.: —

John Henry Wheeler, Ph.D., and Edward Emerson Phillips, Ph.D., tutors in Latin and Greek for three years from Sept. 1, 1880.

Ernest Young, Ph.D., instructor in history.

Freeman Snow, Ph.D., instructor in forensics for the current academic year.

Barrett Wendell, A.B., instructor in English for the current academic year.

Francis Greenwood Peabody, D.B., lecturer on ethics and homiletics for the current academic year.

Charles Edward Faxon, S.B., instructor in botany for the current academic year.

Lester Sackett Ford, B.A.S., demonstrator in zoölogy for the current academic year.

Benjamin Marston Watson, A.B., instructor in horticulture for the current academic year.

Edward Burgess, A.B., instructor in entomology for the current academic year.

Edward Cornelius Briggs, M.D., D.M.D., John Thomas Codman, D.M.D., Timothy Otis Loveland, D.M.D., Charles Wilson, D.M.D., Albert Benton Jewell, D.M.D., Edwin Perley Bradbury, D.M.D., clinical instructors in the Dental School for 1880-81.

Charles Sedgwick Minot, S.D., instructor in oral pathology and surgery.

Manning Kennard Rand, D.M.D., demonstrator of operative dentistry for the current year.

George F. Grant, D.M.D., demonstrator of mechanical dentistry for the current year.

Frank William Taussig, A.B., Gerrit Smith Sykes, A.B., as proctors.

The committee to visit the Academical Department, the Divinity School, and the Law School, presented their reports, which were referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

The committees for the current academic year were appointed as follows: —

TO VISIT THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Edwin P. Seaver,	Oliver F. Wadsworth,
Alexander McKenzie,	John Noble,
Edward E. Hale,	Roger Wolcott,
Theodore Lyman,	J. L. Stackpole,
Le Baron Russell,	Arthur Dexter,
Francis G. Peabody,	J. B. Warner,
Robert D. Smith,	W. B. Swett,
John Fisher,	George B. Bradford,
R. W. Emerson,	J. T. G. Nichols,
Henry Lee,	Henry W. Foote,
Moorfield Storey,	W. R. Ware,
John T. Morse, jun.,	H. Wheatland,
Robert M. Morse, jun.,	D. F. Lincoln,
J. E. Cabot,	W. J. Rolfe,
George B. Chase,	C. P. Cranch,
C. C. Perkins,	D. B. Hagar,
Thomas W. Higginson,	E. G. Porter,
S. L. Thorndike,	W. Higginson,
John S. Dwight,	Thomas Davidson,
Henry C. Lodge,	F. B. Sanborn,
William H. Niles,	George V. Leverett,
W. F. Apthorp,	Charles R. Cummings,
J. O. Means,	Prentiss Cummings,
J. H. Means,	Walter C. Cabot,
E. A. Park,	E. T. Williams,
Francis Blake, jun.,	Charles P. Curtis,
William Watson,	Abbott Lawrence,
Robert Amory,	Brooks Adams,
Russell Gray,	Robert E. Balss.
George L. Osgood,	

TO VISIT THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Phillips Brooks,	Adams Ayer,
Francis G. Peabody,	A. B. Muzzey,
J. F. Clarke,	F. Johnson,
Edward E. Hale,	W. Higginson,
Alexander McKenzie,	H. W. Foote,
Edward H. Hall,	C. F. Dole.

TO VISIT THE LAW SCHOOL.

John Lowell,	W. C. Endicott,
L. Saltonstall,	R. D. Smith,
George O. Shattuck,	Moorfield Storey,
O. W. Holmes, jun.,	F. E. Parker,
W. G. Russell,	E. R. Hoar.
D. E. Ware,	

TO VISIT THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION, THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY, AND THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY: —

Morrill Wyman,	Robert W. Hooper,
Theodore Lyman,	Gustavus Hay,
Charles R. Codman,	James Lawrence,
R. M. Hodges,	Chauncy Whitaker,
S. Salisbury,	Charles O. Thompson,
E. P. Seaver,	T. J. Coolidge.
B. S. Rotch,	

TO VISIT THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS.

Le Baron Russell,	John G. Park,
Morrill Wyman,	George C. Shattuck,
R. M. Hodges,	Hall Curtis,
Samuel A. Green,	James L. Little,
Joseph Sargent,	Samuel L. Abbot,
Frederick Winsor,	Francis M. Weld.

TO VISIT THE OBSERVATORY.

James F. Clarke,	Charles R. Codman,
Charles F. Adams,	Amos A. Lawrence,
William Amory,	Francis H. Peabody,
J. I. Bowditch,	George I. Alden,
John C. Palfrey,	Robert T. Paine,
Robert C. Winthrop,	J. R. Coolidge,
Charles F. Choate,	Alvan Clark,
Frederick O. Prince,	Augustus Lowell.

TO VISIT THE LIBRARY.

Phillips Brooks,	John Fiske,
O. W. Holmes, jun.,	J. T. Morse, jun.,
J. O. Sargent,	E. R. Hoar,
Samuel A. Green,	W. W. Greenough,
Charles A. Cutter,	George W. Wales,
Samuel F. Haven,	Charles C Smith,
Samuel A. Green,	S. Salisbury, jun.,
R. W. Emerson,	Samuel Eliot,
D. A. Goddard,	F. V. Balch,
H. G. Denny,	Charles Deane,
H. F. Jenks,	James T. Fields,
M. Chamberlain,	George Dexter,
John M. Brown,	George H. Moore.

ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

L. Saltonstall,	Henry Lee,
John Lowell,	Amos A. Lawrence,
Charles H. Parker,	I. M. Spelman,
Nathaniel Silsbee,	George B. Chase.

ON ELECTIONS.

Henry W. Paine,	Moorfield Storey,
George O. Shattuck,	John Lowell.
William C. Endicott,	

ON REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

W. G. Russell,	W. C. Endicott,
H. W. Paine,	R. D. Smith,
W. Amory,	D. E. Ware.
F. E. Parker,	

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The School of Agriculture and Horticulture, established in execution of the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives systematic instruction in agriculture, useful and ornamental gardening, and stock-raising. It is intended for the following classes of persons: —

1. Young men who intend to become practical farmers, gardeners, florists, or landscape-gardeners.

2. Young men who will naturally be called upon to manage large estates, or who wish to qualify themselves to be stewards or overseers of gentlemen's estates.

3. Persons who wish to study some special branch of agriculture, horticulture, botany, or applied zoölogy.

The requisitions for admission are that candidates must be at least seventeen years of age, and must present testimonials of good moral character. No formal examination is required, but each student must satisfy the instructors of his ability and intention to profit by the teachings of the school. Young men who may feel unprepared to pursue the prescribed courses of instruction can pass one year at the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, which provides elementary courses of instruction in chemistry, physics, biology, physical geography, geology, meteorology, drawing, French, and German. In order to pursue these studies at the Scientific School with advantage the student should come prepared in arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratic equations, elementary plane geometry, and English composition. The ability to translate French, German, and Latin will be of advantage to him.

The requisitions for graduation are that candidates for the degree of bachelor of agricultural, horticultural, or veterinary science must take this preliminary course of one year at the Lawrence Scientific School, or prove by examinations that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge. They must then follow for a year the regular courses of instruction given at the Bussey Institution, and finally devote a year to advanced study and to practical research in agriculture or horticulture, or in botany, anatomy, or chemistry as applied to those arts, and must satisfy the instructors, by passing examinations, that they have acquired a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught at the school.

Candidates for a degree are expected to pursue with equal diligence the study of "theory of farming," "agricultural chemistry," "applied zoölogy" (which includes the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals)' "horticulture," "botany," and "entomology;" but the advanced studies of the final year may be varied, at the discretion of the instructors, in accordance with the student's aims and purposes.

Students who are not candidates for a degree may, upon producing certificates of good moral character, join the school at any time, without examination, to pursue any special course or courses of instruction which they are qualified to pursue with advantage.

Many other opportunities for instruction are offered to students of the Bussey Institution, in regular standing, since they are admitted free to any or all the courses of instruction (about two hundred in number) in every department of the University. The free evening high, grammar, and drawing schools of the city of Boston offer without cost a number of courses of interest to students whose previous opportunities have been limited.

LOWELL ON BOOKS AND READING.

James Russell Lowell (1838) delivered the opening address of the present session of the Working Men's College, in London, Oct. 7. The students of the institution, of which Thomas Hughes is principal, are for the most part workingmen. From the London *Standard* of Oct. 8, the following extracts from the report of Mr. Lowell's address are taken: —

"He had been struck that afternoon, in looking over the list of the teachers of the college, with the number of Cambridge men who were connected with it; and he could not help feeling how continually an American was reminded that he was never a stranger in England. Cambridge, in New England, was his own native town; and it was so named because the college which was established there owed its chief teaching to Oxford and Cambridge graduates — but chiefly to the latter. A Cambridge man left it one hundred pounds and his library; and a college founded with one hundred pounds and the library of a certainly not rich Puritan minister had now become a university with something like one thousand five hundred students, and more professors than there were undergraduates when he himself was at the college. He remembered, on one occasion, the president of the institution asking him what his notion of a university was; and he told him that his idea of it could be expressed in a few words, — that it was a place where nothing useful was taught. He meant by that, that nothing was taught in it for the express purpose of helping men to gain their daily bread, but that something nobler and higher was taught; and one reason why he felt an interest in this college was that, to a certain extent, it was based upon that principle, — it gave its students the chance of what might be, and what was generally called, a liberal education. He meant an education which liberalized them by teaching them things outside the narrow circle of their own habitual ideas. He thought very few people knew how much was contained in the simple fact that a man was able to read. A man who had that ability had, to a certain extent, all that he needed to make himself a scholar. If some one were to say to a student, 'I will introduce you to the society of the loftiest intellects and the most select spirits of all time,' the student would surely think that well worth having and laboring for. If some one were to say, 'I will let you have an introduction which will persuade Shakespeare and Milton to give you the very best of their time and attention,' he would be tempted to say that such a thing was almost impossible; but this was precisely that which the ability to read gave to every man. We had, all of us, odds and ends of time; and it was precisely in the use of these odds and ends, and not of the great capitals of time, that real purpose and wisdom were shown. In accepting the privilege of an introduction to such literary society as he had indicated, a man also accepted a great responsibility; for, in one sense, no one would carry away from it much more than he brought with him. He must go into that literary society prepared, to some extent at all events, for the company he was to keep. Having the ability to read, we had the choice of our own society: it might be good, indifferent, or even bad. And he must say that there was a good deal of reading in the present day which was a waste of time, and worse than a waste of time, — a kind of reading which enervated the mind and dissipated the faculty of attention.

"We considered that we lived in an age which was very far advanced, and we were inclined to look down upon the generations which had preceded us, with a good deal of self-complacency. We thought that because we had invented labor-saving machinery, and so on, we were very much superior to our forefathers; but sometimes, when he thought of what our forefathers gave their minds to, he was apt to think that we congratulated ourselves a little too soon. One great advantage of the men of one or two centuries ago was that they had few books, but that these few books were good ones. A selection — a sifting — had been made by the operation of centuries. Take Montaigne, for example. There was something very striking in the relation which that author bore to the ancients. The first language which he knew was Latin, and not French; and he associated, from the first, with the ancients; he did not conceive of them as dead people, but as companions, and he caught their tone, as he could not well help doing. That was a good illustration of what he meant to convey. He was sometimes inclined to wish that a great many modern volumes were chained, as manuscripts of old used to be; for a great many of them certainly deserved it. Nor had any one nowadays, with ability to read, reason to complain that he might not know the languages. Our time was distinguished for the number of translations of the best volumes; and if they took up, with a sincere endeavor to understand, such wonderful works as those of Dante and Goethe, they would soon find that they would be enticed along by such charming teachers, and would speedily come to know something of them in their own tongues. He himself had learned Italian from his interest in Dante; and he thought that the best way of acquiring a language in order to read it to a certain extent — he did not refer to pronunciation — was to take some great book which it was really desired to master, and insensibly, by the simple aid of a dictionary, one would come to understand it. There would be no need of a grammar, an easier way was evident, which would save an infinite deal of drudgery. In any choice of books let them always remember what Milton said, that 'a good book is the life-blood of a master-spirit;' and let them also recall the advice of Cato, always to 'keep company with the good.' Another piece of advice which he had to give them was always to make notes. In that way they would come to generalize and crystallize their knowledge. There was another point to which he might refer. One reason why classical literature — why the work of certain interesting poets, like Horace, who was, after all, quite as modern as any of our moderns, when we came to see fairly into him — was so distasteful to some of us, was because things were put in the wrong way, — because literature was made the ladder to the language and the grammar, instead of it being precisely the reverse. It seemed to him that language was good for nothing but as a ladder to the literature — good for nothing but gymnastics. From what he had said he would not have his hearers suppose that he underrated the value of living teachers, and especially of teachers who were earnestly devoted and zealous in their work; but yet he thought they would meet few men who had become really learned, who would not tell them that the chief part of their education had been that which they had given themselves."

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," *etc.]*

Charles T. Brooks (1832). — "Re-union Hymn." For the annual class re-union, held at Kendall's, near the Old South, Boston, Oct. 6. — Boston *Evening Transcript*, Oct. 7.

"A Musical Groan," — a poem for same occasion. — *Ibid.*

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal:* "The Ordeal of School Suffrage," Oct. 2; "The moral of the 'Ladies' Deposit Company,'" Oct. 9; "Honest Differences," Oct. 9; "The Logic of Lotteries," Oct. 16; "Professor Benjamin Peirce," Oct. 23; "The Nation's Woman of Straw," Oct. 30.

"A Search for the Pleiades." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

Charles C. Perkins (1842). — A review of Karl Roberts's "Charcoal-Drawing without a Master." *American Art Review*, November.

F. C. Ewer (1848). — "The Operation of the Holy Spirit," published by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

"A Grammar of Theology," published by Pott, Young, & Co., New York City.

Charles E. Brown (1849). — A report to the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society, on the "Introduction and Condition of the Jersey Breed of Cattle in Yarmouth County." *Yarmouth Herald*, Oct. 28.

Also a report on "Fruits," to the same society, and in the same paper.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852). — "In Memoriam." A poem on the late Rev. Frederick A. Whitney, leaflet.

D. W. Cheever (1852). — "Deep Abscess of the Neck." Read at the meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Oct. 11. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Alexander Agassiz (1855). — "Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for 1879-80." (Includes reports of the Museum Assistants.)

"Letter No. 4 to Carlile P. Patterson, Superintendent United-States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C., from Alexander Agassiz, on the Dredging Operations carried on during part June and of July, 1880, by the United-States Coast-Survey steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, United-States Navy." Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vi., No. 8, pp. 147-154.

James A. Emmerton (1855), and **Henry F. Waters** (1855). — "Gleanings from English Records about New-England Families." Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, Vol. 17, No. 1. Salem *Press*, 1880.

Leonard A. Jones (1855). Two articles in the *American Law Review* on the "Law of Collateral Securities," in continuation of a series of articles on that subject begun in the same journal last February. The first article was "Stock Collaterals;" the second (July), "Negotiable Collaterals;" and the third (October), "Remedies for Enforcing Negotiable Collaterals."

"Mortgages of Future Personal Property." *Southern Law Review*, June-July.

Robert Treat Paine, jun. (1855). — "The Work of Volunteer Visitors of the Associated Charities among the Poor." A paper, in pamphlet form, read before the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, N.Y., Sept. 10.

Edward P. Thwing (1855). — "Preacher's Cabinet of Illustrations," Vol. II. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

George W. Chase (*l.* 1858). — "John Chinaman." The *Woman's Journal*, Oct. 9.

Hasket Derby (*m.* 1858). — "The Operation of Optico-Ciliary Neurotomy at the Milan Congress." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Robert T. Edes (1858). — "A Case of Idiopathic Anæmia; Recovery under the Use of Arsenic (Fowler's Solution)." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Charles Sanders Peirce (1859). — "On the Algebra of Logic." *American Journal of Science*, March (Vol. III., No. 1).

Everett P. Wheeler (*l.* 1859). — "Civil Service Reform." A letter to the *Nation*, Oct. 28.

John T. Morse, jun. (1860). — "Boston Lawyers in the Old Days." *International Review*, November.

Charles A. Nelson (1860). — "How to Read," "New Methods in Teaching," and "The Teacher's Helper." *Western Educational Journal*, Chicago, Ill., July.

"Mental Arithmetic," and "'Cramming' in Education." *Ibid*, September.

"The Spelling Reform," "Teaching *vs.* Hearing Recitations," and "Supplementary Reading." *Ibid.*, October.

"A Stock of Fancy Goods." *Bookseller and Stationer*, Chicago, August.

"Promised Fall Publications," and "The Slow Stationer." *Ibid.*, September.

"Contrasted." *Ibid.*, October.

"May-Day," Napoleon Bonaparte," and "Merry-Mount." *Frank Leslie's Chatterbox*, May.

"Ruthie's and Gertie's Birthdays," and "Vacation Time." *Ibid.*, July.

"Away to the Woods! Away!" Poem, *Ibid.*, September.

Charles W. Swan (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

W. H. Pettee (1861). — "Report of an Examination of Portions of the Gravel Mining Region of California in Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, Plumas, and Butte Counties, made in 1879." In Whitney's "Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California." Memoirs Museum Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. vi., No. 1 (2d part), pp. 379-487.

Edward Wigglesworth (1861). — "Recent Progress in Dermatology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7 and Oct. 21, 1880. Also critical notices in same Journal for 1880, vol. ciii., of works of the following writers upon skin-diseases, viz.: Bumstead and Taylor, Morris, Leonard, Sturgis, Bemiss, Keyes, Duhring, Bulkley.

Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862). — "A Bibliography of Fossil Insects." *Continued.* Harvard University Library Bulletin, No. 16, Oct. 1, 1880, pp. 87, 88.

"The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick." Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, 41 pp., 1, plate.

Nathaniel S. Shaler (*s.* 1862). — "The Future of Weather Foretelling." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

George A. Hill (1863). — "Schopenhauer on Education." A translation from the German. *Education*, edited by Thomas W. Bicknell, Boston, November-December.

E. C. Pickering (*s.* 1863). — "New Planetary Nebulæ." *American Journal of Science*, October.

Edward H. Bradford (1869). — "Recent Progress in Orthopædic Surgery." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

William H. Spencer (*t.* 1869). — "The Light of Asia." *Free Religious Index*, Oct. 14.

"The Genesis of the Deities." A discourse delivered before the First Parish Society, Haverhill, Sept. 19. *Ibid.*, Oct. 28.

T. M. Rotch (1870). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

Walter Faxon (1871). — "On Some Points in the Structure of the Embryonic Zoëa." Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vi., No. 10, pp. 159-166, 2 plates.

Arthur T. Cabot (1872). — "Report of the Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

Walter Channing (*m.* 1872). — "Proceedings of the Norfolk District Medical Society." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 28.

William Herbert Rollins (*d.* 1873). — "Treatment for Pulpless Teeth with Uncontracted Pulp Tracts." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

J. W. Elliot (1874). — "Antiseptics in Gynæcology." Read at a meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

B. B. Warden (*s.* 1874) and **W. P. Shipley**. — "Floating Magnets." *American Journal of Science*, October.

Samuel J. Barrows (*t.* 1875). — "The Silk Industry in America." *Atlantic Monthly*, November.

W. K. Brooks (Ph. D., 1875). — "The Young of the Crustacean Leucifer, a Nauplius." *American Naturalist*, November, pp. 806-8.

"Budding in Free Medusæ." *American Naturalist*, September, pp. 670, 671.

Thomas C. Felton (1875). — The "Muster Vorstellungen" at Munich. The *International Review*, November.

Charles F. Thwing (1876). — "The Relation of Reason to Revelation." *Independent*, New York, Sept. 30.

George E. Putney (*m.* 1876). — "Extracts from the Records of the Middlesex East District Medical Society." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 21.

John B. Swift (*m.* 1877). — Report of the Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct. 7.

W. I. Stringham (1877). — "Regular Figures in *n*-dimensional Space." *American Journal of Mathematics*, March (Vol. III., No. 1).

George Dimmock (1877). — "The Trophi and their Chitinous Supports in *Gracilaria*." *Psyche*, Vol. III., No. 76, pp. 99-103.

M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D., 1879). — "Notes on the Geology of the Iron and Copper Districts of Lake Superior." Bulletin Museum Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, Vol. VII. (Geological Series, Vol. I.), pp. 1-157, 6 plates, July, 1880. This paper has been reviewed at length by Professor James D. Dana, in the October number of the *American Journal of Science*. (A correction from the October HARVARD REGISTER, p. 209.)

H. A. Hagen (Professor of Entomology). — "Kiemenüberreste bei einer Libelle; glatte Muskelfasern bei Insecten." Zoologischer Anzeiger, No. 58, pp. 304-305, Leipzig, June, 1880.

Samuel Garman (Assistant in Herpetology and Ichthyology, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy). "New Species of Lelachians." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. vi, No. 11, pp. 167-172.

(Describes seven new species.)

Joel Asaph Allen (Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy). — "History of North American Pinnipeds. A Monograph of the Walruses, Sea-Lions, Sea-Bears, and Seals of North America." 785 pp., 60 cuts. Miscellaneous Publications, United-States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

Josiah D. Whitney (Professor of Geology). — "The Climatic Changes of later Geological Times: A Discussion based on Observations made in the Cordilleras of North America." Memoirs Museum Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vii., No. 2, Part I., 120 pp.

"The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California." Part II. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vi., No. 1 (2d Part), 297 pp., 16 plates and maps.

MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1863. Charles Stuart F. Weld to Lydia Anna Harvell, both of Hyde Park, by Rev. Judson A. Rich, at Hyde Park, Aug. 16.

1873. Rev. William Franklin Cheney to Lucy Elizabeth Chickering, daughter of the late William Chickering, all of Dedham, by the Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., at Dedham, Oct. 5.

1874. Theodore Lovett Sewall to Mrs. May Wright Thompson, both of Indianapolis, Ind., at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. P. B. Wright, by Rev. Charles Fluhrer, Oct. 31.

1875. Henry White Broughton, M.D., to Jennie F. Folsom, both of Boston, at the Hotel Huntington, Oct. 28.

1875. Joseph Perkins Livermore of Cambridge, to Agnes Atherton Roberts of Boston, by the Rev. Leonard J. Livermore, at Boston, Oct. 5.

1880 *f.* John Frederick Dutton to Louisa B. Pope, July 22.

1880 *f.* Charles Brown Elder to Almira Adie, daughter of W. Whipple Brown, at the First Congregational Church, Providence, R.I., Oct. 27.

1880. Theodore Roosevelt of New York to Alice H. daughter of George C. Lee of Boston, at the Unitarian Church in Brookline, Oct. 27.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1864. Loring Everett Beckwith, a daughter, Theodora Mary, born in Cambridge, Apr. 21.

1874. Ernest F. Fenollosa, a son, Ernest Kano, born in Tokio, Japan, June 20.

1877. Herbert Joseph Harwood, a son, Joseph Alfred, born at Littleton, Oct. 17.

1877. Dexter Lyman Stone, a daughter, Pearl, born at Brattleboro', Vt., Nov. 1.

DEATHS.

[*Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.*]

1812. PELEG SPRAGUE, at his residence, 20 Chestnut Street, Boston, Oct. 13.

His parents were Seth and Deborah (Sampson) Sprague, both natives of Duxbury, where they lived together under one roof for sixty-four years. They were conspicuous examples of the lofty character and homelike virtues of the Pilgrims from whom they were descendants. The father was farmer, fisherman, ship-builder, merchant, and servant of the public. He was forty years a justice of the peace and quorum, twenty-seven years a member of the legislature, and twice a member of the Electoral College. Peleg Sprague was the ninth of fifteen children. He was born at Duxbury, April 28, 1793. He entered college in 1808, and graduated in 1812. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School, and with Samuel Hubbard in Boston, and Levi Lincoln in Worcester. He was admitted to the Plymouth County bar, in 1815, and soon afterwards went to Maine, where he practised for two years at Augusta. He next settled at Hallowell, in Maine, where he rapidly gained distinction in his profession; especially as a brilliant and successful advocate. He took an active interest in the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and was a member of the first legislature in the new State, 1820-21. Four years later he was elected to Congress, where he served from 1825 to 1829, and showed himself there to be a man of extraordinary ability. In 1829, at the age of thirty-six, he was elected United-States senator, and for six years filled that office with credit to himself and his State. He was the last survivor of that memorable Senate of 1830-32, which had as members Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Hayne, Ewing, and King; and which listened to the great debate between Webster and Hayne. His own eloquent speech during the debate on Foote's resolution is a convincing vindication of New England from the aspersions that had been cast on her. Webster is reported to have said in speaking of members of the Senate, "Among the first as a debater is Peleg Sprague of Massachusetts. He is what I call a very eloquent man. He is able; a man of great dignity, and there is scarcely his superior in the Senate." In 1835 he moved to Boston, and began the practice of law when Mason, Webster, Hubbard, Fletcher, Dexter, and Loring were the lights of the Massachusetts bar, while Rufus Choate, Sidney Bartlett, and Benjamin R. Curtis were coming forward. Notwithstanding the fact that his health at this time began to fail, he was regarded as the peer of these men, and was eminently successful. In 1841 he became judge of the United-States District Court, as the successor of John Davis, who had been on the bench for forty years. Judge Sprague filled this position for twenty-five years; and there, too, he showed his almost incomparable ability, which was duly acknowledged by the committee of the bar, of which Benjamin R. Curtis was chairman, who prepared an address on the occasion of Judge Sprague's retirement in 1865. While serving as judge he was a great sufferer from physical infirmities, enduring severe pain and the almost total loss of sight. For many years he could not write out his charge, or even take notes of the evidence. But his memory was so extraordinary that this misfortune was not an inconvenience. He is said to have been able, even in cases of long duration, to remember every important witness, and his testimony; to state the whole case clearly, concisely, and with an admirable arrangement; and then charge the jury upon the facts. In 1840 he was Presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket. In 1847 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. As a politician he was ranked as an anti-Jacksonian; and though not an extreme partisan, in after-life he always leaned to the opposition of that president. In 1858 his "Speeches and Addresses" were published; and ten years later his "Decisions from 1841 to 1868." For several years he had been confined to his house, owing to an infliction which deprived him of the use of his eyes. "He is among the last of a race distinguished for probity, mental force, and deep religious convictions. He outlived all his contemporaries, and has passed away full of years, and rich in that esteem which is won by a career alike useful and honorable."

1815. EBENEZER RUMFORD THOMPSON, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Brigham, in Dunkirk, N.Y., Oct. 11.

The deceased was born at West Cambridge (Menotomy, now Arlington), March 5, 1795, and was the son of Ebenezer Thompson of Woburn, captain in the United-States regular army, and Rhoda Putnam of Medford. At the wish of his father he prepared himself for college, first attending Westford Academy, and later Dr. John Hosmer's Medford Select School. After graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Lock of Billerica. He temporarily suspended the study of law in order to become private secretary of Commodore William Bainbridge, then in command of the naval squadron in Boston Harbor. In 1817 he took an active interest in the Brazilian patriots, who came to this country to procure men and arms to assist them in putting down a rebellion. He received from them a commission as colonel, and embarked for that country for service; but, when the vessel put in at New York for supplies, it was found that the revolution had already been suppressed, and therefore the trip was abandoned. He then went to Whiteboro', N.Y., where he read law in the office of Gold & Sill, and gave lessons in Greek and Latin in the Whiteboro' Academy. Without waiting for admission to the bar, he took upon himself the agency for the sale of large tracts of land in the State of Ohio. To make these sales, he settled at Warren, O., where he afterwards published the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, and while there received the degree of Master of Arts from Western Reserve College. Later he moved to Rome, Oneida Co., N.Y., and began the manufacture of cotton goods, which he discontinued in 1830, and removed to Dunkirk, where he established a wholesale mercantile trade, with branches at Sturgis, Mich., and Columbus, Penn. In 1835 the growth of the village and adjacent towns called for the publication of a newspaper, and Mr. Thompson founded the *Chautauqua Whig*, which in 1850 was merged into the Dunkirk *Journal*.

In 1850 he became trustee of the Dunkirk Savings Bank; in 1858, president of the Board of Education. From 1831 to 1868 he was elder of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1833 president of the Temperance Society. In 1825 he was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in the Rome Chapter of A. F. and A. M.; and May 29, 1854, represented Lodge 301 in the Grand Lodge in the city of New York. In May, 1857, he was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met at Cleveland, O.; and Oct. 1, 1859, he attended as honorary member the American Board of Foreign Missions in Philadelphia, Penn. From 1830 to 1866, although having a dislike to political prominence, he was elected to several State, county, and town offices.

He married, Jan. 9, 1821, Eunice March Draper, daughter of Josiah and Mary Draper, of Attleboro', and had five daughters and two sons; his surviving children being Louisa, who married W. W. Brigham, of Dunkirk, N.Y., and Julia, the wife of Dr. Julian T. Williams, also of Dunkirk, and Ebenezer Kirk Thompson, a druggist of Titusville, Penn.

1833. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY, at his residence on Gardner Street, Brighton District of Boston, Oct. 21.

His father was Peter Whitney of Northborough, and his mother Jane Lincoln of Hingham. He was born at Quincy, Sept. 13, 1812. In 1838 he graduated at the Harvard Divinity School. In 1843 he was settled in Brighton, where he remained as pastor of the Unitarian Society until 1858. Since that time he has been engaged in historical writings. His history of Brighton has been embodied in Drake's "History of Middlesex County." He was connected with the Brighton School Board for many years, and was earnestly interested in the Holton Library Association, now the Brighton branch of the Boston Public Library. He was deeply interested in all matters of town interest, and in genealogy of old residents. He delivered the oration, July 26, 1866, at the dedication of the Brighton Soldiers' Monument at Evergreen Cemetery.

1860. WILLIAM HOOPER ADAMS, on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., May 15.

He was a son of the late Nehemiah Adams, D.D.; was born in Boston, Jan. 8, 1838; was educated at the Brimmer and Latin schools, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1860. He was an active member of the "Society of Christian Brethren," filling the office of secretary 1857-59, and of president, 1859-60. In 1860 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, where he remained till January, 1861, when, having received an appointment as private tutor, in Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., he went South. The commencement of the war prevented an attempted return home; and he continued at his post, teaching, and supplying the pulpits of several churches whose pastors had been drafted. He completed his theological studies at the seminary at Columbia, S.C., and was then settled over a church at Eufaula, Ala. Coming North at the close of the war, he found no satisfactory opportunity for settlement, and returned to Charleston, S.C., in 1865. He was installed over the Circular Presbyterian Church, where he remained for twelve years. In 1877 he published his first book, — "The Seven Words from the Cross," — "a work of great tenderness and merit." The next year he resigned his charge, and came North, to be near his father in his last days, and to engage in literary work. In the summer of 1877 he supplied the pulpit at Middleborough, Mass., and subsequently, during one year, at Lexington. Upon his father's death — Oct. 26, 1878 — he began the labor of editing and publishing a series of sermons selected from Dr. Adams's manuscripts, bringing out the first volume — "Walks to Emmaus" — the next year. He then devoted his whole energy to preparing a memoir of his father. In March, 1880, he accepted an invitation from the church on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S.C., for the summer, and "returned to his beloved friends in that city, receiving an ovation of welcome." An attack of jaundice, developing symptoms of typhoid-fever, caused his death, in the midst of his strength and usefulness. His remains were sent by a special steamer to Charleston, S.C., where his funeral took place from the Second Presbyterian Church, attended by a very large concourse of friends. Sixteen ministers, from different denominations, acted as pall-bearers, among them the Bishop of Charleston and the Jewish rabbi. Rev. Dr. Brackett, pastor of the church, says: "It was a grand public testimonial of the general esteem in which Mr. Adams was held. He leaves a fragrant memory in Charleston, which a thousand hearts are pledged to keep green."

He was twice married: Oct. 3, 1866, to Pauline Thomas of Athens, Ga., who died in 1875; and in March, 1877, to Margaret E. Holmes of Charleston, S.C., by whom he had two children, — Pauline, born Feb. 19, 1878, and William Hooper, born July 10, 1880, eight weeks after the death of his father.

"As a speaker, Mr. Adams had unusual power. As a pastor, he was deeply beloved by young and old. Owing to years of peculiar personal trial and separation, it could be said of him that he had borne the yoke in his youth." He was highly esteemed, while in college, by those who knew him best, as a courteous Christian gentleman; and "the charm of his later years was in his gentle, almost sanctified, conduct, which greatly endeared him to his friends."

A "Memoir" is to be published by friends in his late church, in Charleston, S.C., edited by his personal friend, Rev. Dr. Brackett. — *Charles A. Nelson.*

1876 *m.* WILLIAM HENRY DALE, at No. 22 Leverett Street, Boston, Oct. 17.

His parents were John and Sabina Dale, both natives of England. He was born in Boston in 1833, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1876.

CHOICE JUVENILES.

THREE years ago Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, 301 and 305 Washington Street, Boston, published no juvenile books: now they have on their list some of the best and most popular books for young folks published in this country.

Foremost stand the Zigzag Books by H. Butterworth. "Zigzag Journeys in Europe," published last year, had a sale of ten thousand copies in six months, and the demand was greater than could be supplied. "Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands," published this year, is having a very large sale. Thirty thousand copies of these books were sold within one year from the issue of the first volume. These books contain nearly two hundred superb engravings each, and are handsomely bound in small quarto.

"Chatterbox," the most popular and largest-selling juvenile in the world, is published for this country by this house from duplicates of the original English plates, and has over two hundred full-page illustrations.

"My Hodge-Podge Picture-Book" is a choice medley of lessons, rhymes, and stories, with one hundred and fifty fine illustrations.

"Five Mice in a Mouse-Trap" is the title of a delightful new volume by The Man in the Moon, done in the vernacular from the lunacular by Laura E. Richards, author of "Babyhood," another of their choice juveniles, which appears this year in a new edition with one of the handsomest board covers ever put upon a book.

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Catalogues of publications mailed free.

GUIZOT'S WORKS.

"M. GUIZOT IN PRIVATE LIFE 1787–1874," by his daughter Madame De Witt, is an important work, which Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, 301 and 305 Washington Street, Boston, have now in press, giving a familiar view of the inner life of the great statesman and historian, and exhibiting the genial and kindly side of his nature revealed in his family relations and in his letters to his daughters. The book will contain a fine steel-portrait of Madame Guizot, two portraits of M. Guizot, and other illustrations.

"Outlines of the History of France" from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Revolution, an abridgment of M. Guizot's Popular History of France, by himself, with chronological Index, Tables, etc., by Gustave Masson, handsomely illustrated, is a volume specially adapted for colleges, schools, and families, and readers who do not care for the great original work.

This house has just published "The Cambridge Edition" of Charles Dickens's works, the best and most profusely illustrated American edition yet offered. It is printed at the Cambridge University Press, from long primer type, leaded and spaced, on heavy tinted paper made expressly for the work, and contains over six hundred and fifty steel-plates and wood-cuts from designs by Cruikshank, Phiz, Harvey, Barnard, Darley, De Neuville, and others, many of which can be found in no other edition, either American or foreign. It is in thirty volumes, bound in dark green cloth, with gilt tops. It contains all the authorized works, and some reprinted pieces not to be found in other editions.

"The University Edition" is printed from the same plates as "The Cambridge Edition," but on a lighter paper, fine tinted and super-calendered, and is bound in fifteen volumes, maroon cloth, with gilt tops, and is illustrated with over two hundred selected illustrations. This is offered as the choicest cheap edition now published.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS

(148 CHARLES STREET, BOSTON)

Has prepared for public delivery the following Lectures on subjects connected with English Literature. A course of four, six, ten, or twelve may be selected from the series: —

Importance of the Study and Reading of English Literature; Literary and Artistic Life in London Thirty Years Ago; Fiction, Old and New, and its Eminent Authors; John Milton (two lectures); William Cowper; Oliver Goldsmith; Alexander Pope; Robert Burns; William Wordsworth; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Charles Lamb; Mr. and Mrs. Browning; Alfred Tennyson; Thomas Campbell; Sydney Smith; "Christopher North" (John Wilson); Thomas Hood; Lord Byron; Keats and Shelley; Walter Scott; Thomas de Quincey (the "English Opium-Eater"); William Cullen Bryant; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Henry W. Longfellow; Rufus Choate.

HOGG, BROWN, & TAYLOR.

AT the north-west corner of Washington Street and Temple Place, in the city of Boston, is a large granite building, with a plain and substantial-looking exterior, occupied by one of the most successful and most honorably conducted dry-goods establishments in America. The building was erected in 1863-64 expressly for the firm — Hogg, Brown, & Taylor — who have been its occupants for the past sixteen consecutive years. Its dimensions are 100 by 84 feet, so that the four stories and basement have a floor surface of about one acre. It is known as Nos. 477 to 481 Washington Street, and Nos. 60 to 70 Temple Place. On the front are no signboards indicating the name of the firm or their business, excepting the small metal plates at the entrance. It is but seldom that the advertisement of the firm is seen, and then usually in some publication which was patronized from friendly or charitable motives. This symbolical modesty is characteristic of the men who are conducting this great business with but little noise, and who are moving through the world with powerful action but without commotion.

But in spite of the quiet ways of the firm, and although the exterior is modest, the interior of the building presents a lively scene at all hours of the day. Here is to be seen a large concourse of the ladies of Boston, who have found by personal experience extending over many years that in honorable dealing with customers Hogg, Brown, & Taylor stand unsurpassed by any firm in this country. Their stock is choice and complete, their charges equitable, their display of goods excellent, their attention polite, and withal they are business men with whom it is always satisfactory to deal.

The history of the present firm dates back nearly a quarter of a century, when, in in 1857, John Hogg, George B. Brown, and John Taylor associating themselves together under the firm name of Hogg, Brown, & Taylor, succeeded to the business of Kinmonth & Co., who were at that time known everywhere as one of the foremost dry-goods houses in New England. The present firm have not only maintained the reputation of their predecessors, but have constantly advanced, and are to-day recognized as one of the largest and most trustworthy houses in the dry-goods trade in this country. They are wholesale and retail dealers and jobbers, as well as extensive importers of dry goods and all articles usually found in dry-goods establishments.

Hogg, Brown, & Taylor, Corner of Washington Street and Temple Place.

They, moreover, manufacture ladies' wear, for which purpose they give employment to many persons. In their own building are about two hundred employees, a large part of whom are experienced hands in this business.

The death of Mr. Taylor in April, 1875, and the retirement of Mr. Brown in the following July, leaves the firm to-day consisting of Messrs. John Hogg, Henry R. Beal, Albert H. Higgins, and Alexander Henderson.

STANDARD AND RARE ENGRAVINGS.

THE folios of Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street, Boston, contain a full line of the most desirable standard engravings, and they are constantly adding all the new publications. They have also a fine collection of rare old engravings.

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LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION EDITION.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO., the Boston publishers, are doing great credit to their house by publishing the most superb work yet issued by the American press. It is the POETICAL WORKS of HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, which they are bringing out in a style worthy of the author and of the beautiful poems which have made his name honored all over the world. It is printed in quarto form, with a wide margin, and is illustrated with six hundred exquisite wood-engravings, and also a portrait of the poet, selected by himself, and engraved on steel. Publishers, artists, engravers, printers, bookbinders, and paper-makers seem to have had a rivalry to see which could contribute most to make this work a suitable national tribute to the poet whom all delight to honor; and they have accomplished their respective tasks in a manner most creditable to ecah.

One of the most noteworthy features of this stupendous work is its remarkable faithfulness in all points relating to history and geography. For instance, the pictures illustrating "Evangeline" are not fancy sketches, but represent actual scenes in Grand Pré and in the various regions through which the loyal Acadian peasant-girl wandered in search of her lover; the costumes, too, are not Roman togas or Scotch plaids, but such as were worn in the Acadia of a century and a half ago. In "The Courtship of Miles Standish," Plymouth is represented not as a little fancy town on a nice little harbor, but just as it is; and the other pictures of the poem show us the real faces of the Pilgrims, the costume of Elder Brewster, Miles Standish, and Priscilla, and whatever can bring before us the actual circumstances of their life. This fidelity to the facts of history and geography marks all the work, and gives it peculiar value. While one admires the beautiful illustrations, he gains a true idea of the scenes and the times to which the poems refer. Thus, in "The Spanish Student," the scenery and the persons and the costumes are exactly those of Spain; the "old-fashioned country-seat," that stands "somewhat back from the village street," is here pictured to the life; and the illustration of "The Clock on the Stairs" is drawn from the very clock that inspired the familiar poem. Almost countless examples of this *truthfulness* of the illustrations might be given, which any one who admires Longfellow's poems must very highly prize.

Another noteworthy feature is the marvellous variety and beauty of the illustrations. This result is secured by having an army of artists co-operating on it, so that each can do the kind of work for which he has a special genius. Almost every American artist of note is engaged on this enterprise; and the result is a collection of pictures such as can hardly be matched in any other single work ever published, and of such variety and excellence that they are of the greatest value as specimens and foster-studies of art. No man, woman, or child of intelligence can look through the beautiful pictures without having both the perception of beauty and the love and appreciation of it very positively quickened. This is a very important consideration, by no means to be overlooked in view of the deep and rapidly-growing interest in art throughout the country. Indeed, this noble art work is peculiarly adapted to promote and give direction to this interest, since it offers so large a variety of subjects treated with consummate skill by the first masters of American art. In truth, it does more and better than this: it offers in exquisite combination the best American art interpreting the best American poetry, and so is adapted to promote, equally and in a most delightful manner, a love of art and a love of literature.

This is a "complete" edition of Longfellow's poems, in fact as well as in name. Every thing that he has printed, except the translation of Dante, is included, even his *Ultima Thule*, fresh from the press. The very full table of contents, index, and list of illustrations with the name of the artist and engraver of each, will be very grateful to the reader of the book.

All things considered, this is the greatest book of this year. Nothing like it has ever been attempted before, either here or abroad; and probably only American enterprise would ever have conceived the plan or successfully carried it out when conceived.

The work of the Riverside Press, Cambridge, is justly celebrated wherever books printed in the English tongue are read. And it is not too much to say, that, of the thousands of books the Riverside Press has ever turned out, this is the most superb. No pains or expense have been spared to make the book as good as the present state of the typographical art can make it. The type is from a clear and beautiful font cast expressly for this work; and the paper is of the finest quality, cream-tinted, and made specially for this edition. The ink and press-work corresponds with the rest.

The work is now finished, and can be obtained only by sub-

scription. A line, however, addressed to Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston, is sufficient to insure prompt attention from their agents, who will be pleased to exhibit specimen copies, and receive subscriptions. It is published in thirty parts or in two large quarto volumes; and the complete set may be had at prices ranging from $15 to $30, according to style of binding. As a Christmas gift-book it will undoubtedly command a very large patronage.

This sketch of the quality and attractions of this royal edition of Longfellow, although inadequate and incomplete, can hardly fail to indicate how very valuable it is, and how desirable and precious for every household.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

MUSIC HALL, BOSTON.

The New-England Conservatory of Music, of which Dr. Eben Tourjée is the director, is the oldest in America, and the largest in the world. Twenty-five thousand pupils have availed themselves of its advantages; and a large number of them enjoy high reputations as professors and teachers in leading institutions, and artists both in this and foreign countries. A good number of its present pupils give great promise of future fame.

The New-England Conservatory employs seventy-five of the best professors and teachers, and possesses unequalled facilities for imparting a finished musical education. Students in the regular course in the Conservatory may pursue their studies in all English branches free. The New-England Conservatory gives certificates and diplomas, and the Boston University confers the degrees of bachelor of music and doctor of music upon its students on the completion of the various courses of study as prescribed in the catalogue.

Being situated in Boston, the acknowledged centre of musical and literary culture in the country, students can have all the advantages of the best lectures, libraries, concerts, musical, literary, scientific, and other entertainments. In addition to the regular lessons in the different departments, each pupil has, without extra cost, the opportunity of attending lectures, concerts, recitals, etc., amounting with a single study to a hundred and twenty-five hours a term; not including the literary studies which may be pursued in the University, *free*.

Every conscientious student needs the broadest culture afforded by the lectures, normal classes, harmony, questions and answers, sight and part singing, church music, art of teaching, artists' piano and vocal recitals, pupils' concerts, and the musical atmosphere, all of which, with all English branches, can be secured free only at the New-England Conservatory of Music. The School of Elocution is the largest in America, embracing school of oratory and dramatic action, vocal physiology, forensic and platform elocution, artists' vocal course, modern languages; *ensemble* playing with distinguished artists; quarterly concert in Music Hall. The Musical Library is open daily.

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FINE BOOKBINDING IN CAMBRIDGE.

In Harvard Square, at No. 1 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is the bookbindery of McNamee & Stinson, who are experienced workmen; both partners having served their time with Macdonald of Boston, and having been at work in leading binderies of New York City. They do all styles of book, pamphlet, and periodical binding, especially in leather. They have ample facilities for doing work in unlimited quantity, and with unusual promptness. Particular attention is given to binding books so as to lie open, and the utmost care is given to the lettering on books in foreign languages. Messrs. McNamee & Stinson also bind music in a neat and substantial manner, and letter shopping-bags, music-rolls, bags, etc. They enjoy the patronage of many of the officers and students of Harvard, and leading booksellers in Boston.

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Nothing adds so much to the completeness of a picture as the frame. Noyes & Blakeslee, 127 Tremont Street, devote the three upper floors of their building to the manufacture of frames: heavy gold frames for portraits and for oil paintings, of every description, with the more delicate styles for crayons, photographs, engravings, water-colors, etc., are made to order.

A large number of skilled workmen are constantly employed under their personal supervision, and it is their aim to produce the most artistic effect in the simplest as well as the most elaborate frames.

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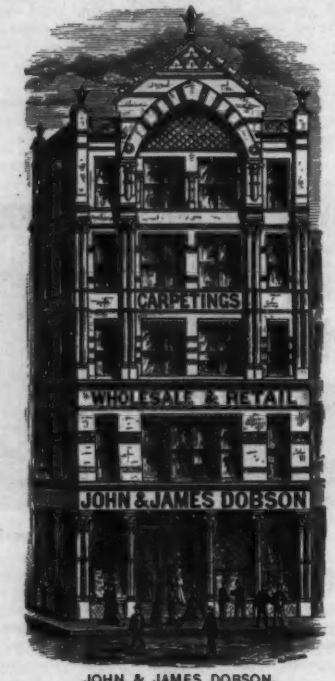
The immense carpet-works of John & James Dobson, at the Falls of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, comprise a picturesque group of imposing stone buildings, in which employment is given to more than 3,000 persons; men, women, and children of all nations, and possessed of every sort of talent; superintendents, designers, weavers, spinners, dyers, machinists, and, indeed, many people of many trades. In these works about 7,500,000 pounds of wool are annually worked up into carpets of every grade, from the finest Moquets and Wiltons down to the commonest ingrains. The manufactures, amounting annually to several millions of dollars, are sold to leading carpet-dealers throughout the country; and also to the public direct, at the three large stores of John & James Dobson, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Their establishment in Philadelphia comprises two large adjoining stores about 80 feet wide, 200 feet long, and six stories high; that in New York is six stories high, 50 by 210 feet.

In Boston the firm occupies the whole of the five-story stone-front building, the front of which is shown in the accompanying engraving. It is a commodious L-shaped warehouse, the main part being 30 feet wide and 150 feet deep, with an L 50 feet by 25 feet. It is situated on the west side of Washington



JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
525 AND 527 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Street, Nos. 525 and 527, not far south of West Street, and directly opposite R. H. White & Co.'s dry-goods establishment, and on the same side of the street as is the Boston Theatre, and close by it. It is one of the largest, neatest, and best adapted stores in the carpet trade in Boston; and the stock contained in it is as choice and complete as that of any house in this line in the United States. John & James Dobson are the only manufacturers in the world who can furnish a retail department complete with the productions of their own rooms. As an indication of the quality of goods manufactured, it may be said that they have received medals and prizes at many exhibitions, and were awarded the premium at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

As regards designs in carpets, it can truly be said that the products of this firm bear favorable comparison with those of any carpet-manufacturers; for the firm keep constantly at work a large corps of designers, simply producing patterns and designs, and are thus with every season able to furnish rich and handsome carpets of new and attractive styles. They moreover design special patterns with due regard to the styles of interior decorations.

Not only are the Messrs. Dobson the largest carpet-manufacturers in this country, but they also give to their patrons the advantage of selecting from a large stock, and of buying direct from them at manufacturers' prices.

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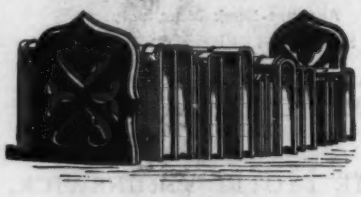

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